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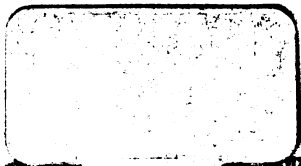
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1813



JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
TWENTY-FIRST SESSION
OF THE
NATIONAL GRANGE
OF THE
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

LANSING, MICH.

1887.

LANSING:
THORP & GODFREY, PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1887.

OFFICERS
OF THE
NATIONAL GRANGE.

1887-1889.

<i>Worthy Master</i>	PUT DARDEN.....	Fayette, Miss.
" <i>Overseer</i>	JAMES DRAPER.....	Worcester, Mass.
" <i>Lecturer</i>	MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.....	Middlebush, N.J.
" <i>Steward</i>	X. X. CHARTTERS.....	Fredericksb'g, Va.
" <i>Ass't Steward</i>	J. H. HALE.....	S. Glastonbury, Ct.
" <i>Chaplain</i>	A. J. ROSE.....	Salado, Texas.
" <i>Treasurer</i>	F. M. McDOWELL.....	Wayne, N. Y.
" <i>Secretary</i>	JOHN TRIMBLE.....	Washington, D. C.
" <i>Gate-Keeper</i>	A. N. BROWN.....	Wyoming, Del.
" <i>Ceres</i>	Mrs. K. A. DARDEN.....	Fayette, Miss.
" <i>Pomona</i>	Mrs. J. C. DRAPER.....	Worcester, Mass.
" <i>Flora</i>	Mrs. M. E. LUCE.....	Lansing, Mich.
" <i>L. A. Steward</i>	Mrs. H. A. SIMS.....	Topeka, Kan.

Secretary's Address,

JOHN TRIMBLE,

514 F Street,

Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. M. BLANTON, Chairman. Farmville, Prince Edward Co., Va.

J. H. BRIGHAM.....Delta, Fulton Co., Ohio.

J. J. WOODMAN, Secretary. Paw Paw, Van Buren Co., Mich.

PUT DARDEN, *ex-officio*.....Fayette, Jefferson Co., Miss.

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY.

LANSING, MICH., }
Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1887. }

The National Grange, in accordance with the provisions of its constitution, assembled in Twenty-first Annual Session, and was opened in the Sixth Degree at 11 o'clock A. M., there being present—

OFFICERS.

Put Darden, Miss.,	Master.
James Draper, Mass.,	Overseer.
Mortimer Whitehead, N. J.,	Lecturer.
X. X. Chartters, Va., (<i>pro tem.</i>)	Steward.
W. H. Stinson, N. H.,	Ass't Steward.
A. J. Rose, Tex.,	Chaplain.
F. M. McDowell, N. Y.,	Treasurer.
John Trimble, D. C.,	Secretary.
Henry Thompson, Del.,	Gate Keeper.
Mrs. K. A. Darden, Miss.,	Ceres.
Mrs. A. F. Clardy, Ky., (<i>pro tem.</i>)	Pomona.
Mrs. J. C. Draper, Mass.,	Flora.
Mrs. H. A. Sims, Kan., (<i>pro tem.</i>)	L. A. Steward.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. M. Blanton, Va.,	J. H. Brigham, O.,
J. J. Woodman, Mich.	

MEMBERS.

Hiram Hawkins, Ala.	W. S. Chowen, Minn.
W. L. Overhiser, Cal.	Put Darden, Miss.
Mrs. C. E. Overhiser, Cal.	Mrs. K. A. Darden, Miss.
J. H. Hale, Conn.	D. N. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. Addie S. Hale, Conn.	Mrs. A. K. Thompson, Mo.
A. N. Brown, Del.	O. E. Hall, Neb.
Mrs. A. R. Brown, Del.	Mrs. E. M. Hall, Neb.
Thos. H. Kimbrough, Ga.	Charles McDaniel, N. H.
Mrs. M. L. Kimbrough, Ga.	Mrs. A. M. McDaniel, N. H.
E. A. Giller, Ill.	Richman Coles, N. J.
Mrs. A. Giller, Ill.	W. A. Armstrong, N. Y.
Milton Trusler, Ind.	W. R. Williams, N. C.
Mrs. Isabel Trusler, Ind.	J. H. Brigham, O.
J. E. Blackford, Iowa.	L. Rhone, Pa.
Mrs. M. M. Blackford, Iowa.	Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pa.
William Sims, Kan.	J. G. Peckham, R. I.
Mrs. H. A. Sims, Kan.	Mrs. M. N. Peckham, R. I.
J. D. Clardy, Ky.	Jas. N. Lipscomb, S. C.
Mrs. Anna F. Clardy, Ky.	Wm. H. Nelson, Tenn.
Frederick Robie, Me.	A. J. Rose, Tex.
Mrs. O. M. Robie, Me.	Mrs. S. A. Rose, Tex.
H. M. Murray, Md.	Alpha Messer, Vt.
Mrs. M. H. Murray, Md.	Mrs. L. B. Messer, Vt.
Jas. Draper, Mass.	X. X. Chartters, Va.
Mrs. J. C. Draper, Mass.	Mrs. E. W. Chartters, Va.
C. G. Luce, Mich.	L. C. Carr, Wis.
Mrs. M. E. Luce, Mich.	Mrs. I. B. Carr, Wis.

FOUNDERS OF THE ORDER.

John Trimble.

F. M. McDowell.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Mrs. E. S. McDowell.

Mrs. H. H. Woodman.

Mrs. M. J. Whitehead.

The Grange was closed in the Sixth and opened in the Fifth Degree.

Bro. J. G. Peckham and Sister M. N. Peckham of Rhode Island, were introduced and obligated in the Fifth Degree. The Grange was then closed in the Fifth and opened in the Sixth Degree.

Bro. O. E. Hall and Sister E. M. Hall of Neb., J. G. Peckham and Sister M. N. Peckham of Rhode Island, A. N. Brown and Sister A. R. Brown of Del., Sister L. B. Messer of Vt., Sister M. L. Kimbrough of Ga., Bros. Hiram Hawkins of Ala., Wm. M. Overhiser and Sister C. E. Overhiser of Cal. were introduced and obligated in the Sixth Degree.

The Grange was then closed in the Sixth and opened in the Fourth Degree.

Bro. J. N. Lipscomb of S. C. offered the following, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

WHEREAS, It is of the utmost importance that the best of advice and counsel be had at this session of the National Grange; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the founders of the Order, who are *ex-officio* members of this Grange, be urged to come at once and attend this session, and that they be paid the same mileage and per diem that other members receive.

Resolved, That the worthy secretary be instructed to communicate this by both telegram and mail.

On motion of Bro. J. N. Lipscomb, S. C., it was ordered that the annual address of the Worthy Master be made the special order for the evening session, with open doors.

Bro. C. G. Luce, of Mich., offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and are hereby directed to revise and publish the proceedings of this session of the National Grange, and to cause six thousand copies of the same to be printed.

The Worthy Master appointed the following committee on credentials:

W. R. Williams, N. C.

S. C. Carr, Wis.

H. M. Murray, Md.

W. L. Overhiser, Cal.

Mrs. A. Giller, Ill.

A communication was received from Hon. Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, stating that he would arrive at Lansing, Thursday, 17th inst.

Also a communication from the Dominion Grange of Canada was received and read, giving time and place of meeting of that body and asking that a representative be sent from the National Grange.

Brother C. G. Luce, Michigan, offered the following:

Resolved, That the invitation of the Michigan Agricultural College to the National Grange, to visit the institution during this session, and the tender of conveyances for the members of the Grange by the city of Lansing, be accepted and the time fixed at two p. m. Saturday, the 19th inst.

On motion of Brother J. H. Brigham, Ohio, it was resolved that when the Grange take a recess, it be until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following report, which was adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your Committee on Credentials find the following States clear on the books of the Treasurer, and entitled to representation in the National Grange; and the following members entitled to seats, are present:

W. R. WILLIAMS,
MRS. A. GILLER,
S. C. CARR,
WM. L. OVERHISER,
H. M. MURRAY,

Committee on Credentials.

Alabama.....	Hiram Hawkins.
California.....	W. L. Overhiser.
	Mrs. C. E. Overhiser.
Connecticut.....	J. H. Hale.
	Mrs. Addie S. Hale.
Delaware.....	A. N. Brown.
	Mrs. A. R. Brown.
Georgia.....	Thomas H. Kimbrough.
	Mrs. M. L. Kimbrough.

Illinois.....	E. A. Giller. Mrs. A. Giller.
Indiana.....	Milton Trusler. Mrs. Isabel Trusler.
Iowa.....	J. E. Blackford. Mrs. M. M. Blackford.
Kansas.....	Wm. Sims. Mrs. H. A. Sims.
Kentucky.....	J. D. Clardy. Mrs. Anna F. Clardy.
Maine.....	Frederick Robie. Mrs. O. M. Robie.
Maryland.....	H. M. Murray. Mrs. M. H. Murray.
Massachusetts.....	Jas. Draper. Mrs. J. C. Draper.
Michigan.....	C. G. Luce. Mrs. M. E. Luce.
Minnesota.....	W. S. Chowen.
Mississippi.....	Put Darden. Mrs. Kate Aby Darden.
Missouri.....	D. N. Thompson. Mrs. A. K. Thompson.
Nebraska.....	O. E. Hall. Mrs. E. M. Hall.
New Hampshire.....	Charles McDaniel. Mrs. A. M. McDaniel.
New Jersey.....	Richman Coles.
New York.....	W. A. Armstrong.
North Carolina.....	W. R. Williams.
Ohio.....	J. H. Brigham.
Oregon.....	
Pennsylvania.....	L. Rhone. Mrs. M. S. Rhone.
Rhode Island.....	J. G. Peckham. Mrs. M. N. Peckham.
South Carolina.....	Jas. M. Lipscomb.
Tennessee.....	W. H. Nelson.
Texas.....	A. J. Rose. Mrs. S. A. Rose.
Vermont.....	Alpha Messer. Mrs. L. B. Messer.
Virginia.....	X. X. Chartters. Mrs. E. W. Chartters.
West Virginia.....	
Wisconsin.....	S. C. Carr. Mrs. I. B. Carr.

On motion of J. H. Brigham, Ohio, it was resolved

that the order of business of the last session of the National Grange be adopted as the order of business of this session until further action.

The Secretary read a communication from the Secretary of the American Arbitration League, which was referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

Also a paper from the Maritime Provincial Grange. Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

On motion of Bro. J. H. Hale, Conn., it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed to collect and report to representatives of the press such matters of importance to the agricultural world as may transpire at the daily sessions of the National Grange.

The following committee was appointed: Bros. Hale, Charters and Blackford.

On motion of Jas. Draper, Mass., it was resolved that the National Grange approve and adopt the arrangement perfected by the Worthy Master of the Michigan State Grange for conferring the Sixth Degree on Friday afternoon and evening of the present week.

At 12:50 P. M. recess was ordered.

EVENING SESSION.

7:30 o'clock.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master, in open session.

The Worthy Master then read the following:

MASTER'S ADDRESS.

THE WORTHY MASTERS ANNUAL REPORT TO THE TWENTY-FIRST SESSION OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Brothers and Sisters of the National Grange:

In compliance with an established custom, I submit this my annual report with some suggestions and recommendations for your consideration.

The progress made in the work of our Order since we last met in annual session, is commendable and gratifying. Success has attended the efforts of our lecturers, as shown by the

large number of dormant granges that have been revived and by the establishment of 174 new granges—an increase unusual if not unparalleled in an institution as old and well established as the Grange. The State Grange of Nebraska has been re-established and we have the pleasure on this occasion of welcoming brother O. E. Hall, her worthy representative, to our meeting. We also have the pleasure of extending fraternal greetings through Brother Peckham, the Worthy Master, to Patrons in Rhode Island who have recently fallen into line with this farmers' movement, thus completing the circle of states, and making the Granges "in deed and in truth" a grand national organization.

In several localities there have been established

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS

with objects and principles very similar to those of the Grange. In some instances their establishment has been so rapid and enthusiastic as to overshadow the Grange and retard its work. This, however, in my opinion, is only temporary, for in those localities where first organized the re-action has already set in, and our members now regard their coming as an advantage, as it has aroused them from their lethargy and set them to work. We do not antagonize these orders—on the contrary we welcome them as laborers in the great work of ameliorating the condition of American agriculturists, and wish them success in every good undertaking.

With proper understanding of the methods to be pursued and the objects to be attained, I think much good for our class might be accomplished from the successful establishment of other agricultural organizations. There is plenty of room and a sufficiency of good material to maintain a number of them. Though we have a large number of religious denominations begging for members, we know that only a few of our people belong to the church. Though we have a number of charitable institutions seeking members, we know that only a small proportion of our people unite with them. The Grange has been established for years appealing to farmers to join in advancing and protecting their class rights and interests, and, while we are aware that it is the largest and strongest agricultural organization, numerically or otherwise, ever established in the history of civilization, and wielding a very great influence, more through the power of its organization than through its numerical strength, yet we know that we have a small proportion of our seven millions of farmers as members. History and our experience teach us that we cannot organize the greater portion of our farmers into any one organization, but we may secure a working majority in different organizations, and with wise direction work in accordance with the methods preferred to achieve the same ends.

THE GRANGE IS THE PIONEER

in the work of organization for the advancement and protection of agriculture, and as such it to-day occupies commanding ground. Through its regard for the rights and interests of others and its conservatism in all things, it commands the respect of all classes, and its petitions are treated respectfully by the law-making bodies of the land. To it the farmers of America look for a wise and statesmanlike leadership that will, by and by, relieve agriculture of the hindering causes to prosperity.

The eyes of the country are watching this meeting. And, while the thoughtless and overzealous may expect every system of error to be destroyed by the passage of high-sounding resolutions, making demands which invite scorn and ridicule, the more thoughtful will expect of this meeting conservative action and wise direction.

By pursuing a wise and firm, but patriotic and progressive course, it has reached its present high position in the estimation of the people, and I feel sure that you, its present leaders, realizing your responsibilities, will nobly press on to the accomplishment of the aims of the Order as published in our "Declaration of Purposes."

We cannot reasonably expect to extend the order or increase its membership in any other way, than by sending out

LECTURERS AMONG THE PEOPLE

to explain its principles and purposes. It is encouraging to know that success has attended every effort of the kind that has been made. All reports in my possession from the National, State, County and subordinate lecturers, show that wherever they have made an effort, the order has been revived and strengthened. I would therefore recommend that you adopt a system by which our order can be kept as prominently before the people as possible, consistent with our ability to pay. In this connection I would earnestly suggest that

STATE GRANGES

devise a system for having lecture work done in their respective jurisdictions, and not depend upon the National Grange, as its financial ability is not equal to the task of furnishing the requisite number of lecturers for all the work.

THE GRANGE PRESS

has done, and is still doing, splendid and noble service in sustaining the order. It is needless to say had it not been for the assistance of the Grange Press, the order could not have main-

tained its high standard of efficiency and usefulness, and that without their continued help our future existence would be of doubtful duration. While we are proud of the ability, fidelity and excellency of our press, yet we cannot expect it to extend the Order or increase its members. The living lecture must first get the people interested and enlisted in the Order before they will subscribe for our papers. I would, therefore, urge upon State Granges the fact that a system whereby lecturers of the Order may be kept continually at work is indispensably necessary to the future growth of the Grange. We have competent and qualified lecturers in every State, if we would only devise the ways and means to keep them at work.

THE EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

of the Lecturer's office cost, during the past year, about one thousand dollars. This is a matter worthy of your consideration. Would this amount spent in the lecture field do more good is a question for your decision. It occurs to me that the best policy to be pursued in this connection is for the National Grange to give such assistance as it is able to those weak jurisdictions where our Grange papers are not taken, and where only the lecturers can do good, and leave for the strong jurisdictions to devise such ways and means for the work as they may think best. If the plan suggested is the better one, then the money expended in the editorial work of the Lecturer's office could be more advantageously expended in the lecture field.

With three months' active work in each congressional district in the country, by an earnest efficient lecturer, we would add fifty per cent to our membership in the next twelve months.

CONDITION OF AMERICAN FARMERS.

An anomalous condition confronts the American farmers. Producing, as they do, immense crops, which constitute the greater part of the wealth of the country, they ought to be prosperous, and they would be if the wealth they produced were properly distributed. The fact that they are not is evidence of great wrong and injustice. What is the matter? By what means are farmers deprived of the rewards of their labors? Disguise the fact as you may, cover it up with sophistry and ingenious technicalities, apologize for it by pleading for other industries and the necessity for internal improvements, etc., still the fact will remain that through *Class Legislation* other interests in the distribution of the wealth of the land are enabled to absorb an undue and unjust amount of the

products of the farmers. Every other important interest in the land is protected by helpful legislation, while farmers are discriminated against in trade, travel and taxes. The products of their farms are priced for them by others, as also the articles consumed by them. So studiously prepared and well arranged is this legislation that it is quite difficult to trace it up and show just how it operates to sap the prosperity of farmers. One says the farmers are not prosperous because railroads are allowed to charge "all the article will bear." Another says it is because farmers are required to pay more than their just share of the State and county taxes. One thinks it is due to the financial policy of the government. Another thinks it is due to the protection given to our manufactures. Some think it is due to over production, while others attribute it to a want of diversity in agricultural productions, etc., etc. Now, if there is any truth in any, or all of these reasons, it certainly is the fault of the farmers, as they have the power in their own hands to correct any of the alleged grievances, whether they be in the management of the government or in the management of their farms. If the government has failed to give equal protection to our industry, we should not complain, nor should we attempt reform by making demands through resolutions on paper, but we should use the power now in our hands and practice what we have been preaching for the last twenty-one years, and elect with our ballots Representatives who will legislate in the interest of agriculture, and not against it.

But, before we adopt this policy, we should be certain: 1st, That we are right; 2d, That we are agreed; 3d, That it is practicable for us to coöperate in securing the proposed reform. Years ago, when the Grange first demanded that railroads should be restrained by law, we were sure that right was on our side, and the National Grange and all the State, County and subordinate granges were agreed as to the justice of the cause, and the necessity for action, and with a united front they entered the contest, and so far success has attended every effort.

If, as some think, our unsatisfactory condition is due to the unfair proportion of taxes we pay to support our State and county governments, then our State, county and subordinate Granges should look into the matter fearlessly and without delay, and correct the injustice with the only instrument in their hands, viz: *a freeman's ballot*.

If, as others think, it is due to errors in the financial policy of the government, we should use the means at our command to change the present system, and have the public debt extinguished, and the national banking system repealed, and

legal tender treasury notes substituted for the issues of the national banks.

Or, if it be true, as contended by some, that farmers are kept poor by protective taxation that manufacturers may keep rich, then we, as the only national body of organized farmers should see to it that this wrong be corrected, and that "equal and just taxation" continue the leading principle of our free government. But we Patrons are not agreed upon this question. Yet its importance demands the fullest and freest investigation possible. We should, and do, throw open wide the door to discussion and let in all the light possible that we may see and know how to act. I fully believe the time has come in our history and education when we can dispassionately discuss this or any other question from a non-partisan but patriotic standpoint, and I think the past history of the Grange will endorse the assertion, that when Patrons are convinced, they have the courage of their convictions and *will act together* for their mutual benefit, protection and advancement.

It sounds unreasonable to say that over-production is the cause of our trouble—bringing failures and bankruptcies and producing millions of tramps. It would rather appear more reasonable to say it is for the want of a sufficiency of money and just legislation to distribute our productions properly and justly.

One of the greatest of the many victories of the Grange was the establishment of the

INTER-STATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

In the language of a distinguished Congressman: "Had the Grange done nothing more than create the public sentiment which forced the enactment of laws to restrain the injustice of railroad corporations, it has amply repaid every effort and sacrifice made and for all time and money spent in its maintenance." While this is true, yet these corporations are not restrained from trespassing upon the rights of the people as they should be. Only a good beginning has been made, by establishing the principle that they are creatures of the law and therefore subject to the law. It is not claimed that the law establishing the Inter-State Commerce Commission is perfect by any means. On the contrary, it is admitted to be very defective, especially in that feature which gives to the Commission authority, under certain circumstances, to suspend the operations of the fourth section, which forbids railroad companies from charging more for a short than a long haul. This is a great injustice complained of and every effort should be made to have the law so amended as to take away from the Commission the right to suspend the operations of section four.

Senator Edmunds, in his great speech before the Inter-State Commerce Commission, as attorney representing the State Grange of Vermont, sounded the key note for our future guidance and action when he said: "I think it will turn out to be so in the next ten years—not upon any supposed construction of this law that you may make, or upon any too extended construction of it, but as a fact in the social economies of this country, resting upon justice which gives to every man his due, and fair play to all, that every service that a railroad or anybody else, does for another under regulations, and of which he is not the master (as every man has the right to receive profit from his labor which he can sell at any price he chooses to take or not) will be regulated according to the value of the services performed, not according to the particular circumstances of the person, or the corporation, who has to perform it." Again in the same speech the Senator said: "In less than ten years, unless the people of the United States have lost their reason, this matter will be dealt with by congress, so far as they have the power, and you will not be troubled with any question about considerations as to competition. You will only be troubled with the question of what is reasonable according to the value of the service performed, because that stands and can only stand upon principles that are beyond the reach of any contrivances that men may make."

In addition to the above I will venture to express the opinion that the time is not far distant when railroad companies will be allowed by law to charge only a specified amount per hundred pounds per mile, just as some of them are now permitted to charge only a specified amount per mile for passenger travel.

For a number of years the Grange has been agitating the necessity of having agriculture represented in the cabinet of the President. The idea met with much opposition and ridicule, which has delayed longer than was expected the consummation of our wishes. While our progress in creating favorable sentiment has been slow, it has been sure, and now I think I may with certainty congratulate you upon the prospect of success in the near future. The importance of this matter deserves more than a passing notice.

Hon. Henry L. Muldrow, of Mississippi, now First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, during a debate in the House of Representatives, in May, 1882, declared that "If I have a hobby it is the creation of a Department of Agriculture, with a cabinet minister at its head. At the first session of the 45th Congress I offered the *first bill*, the object of which was to elevate this Department (agriculture), and make its chief an executive officer, with a right to a place in the cabinet of the

President. The measure was criticised by some and ridiculed by others. The New York Tribune asserted that it emanated from a member who hailed from a State where shot-guns were the principal implements of husbandry, but I am glad to know that it had the effect of drawing attention to this subject, and was supported by some of the best men and leading journals of the country. The ranks of its advocates have been steadily augmented until we find to-day but few politicians representing agricultural districts disposed to run counter to the all prevailing sentiment of the people."

Mr. Muldrow, in subsequent Congresses during his public service, renewed this measure and ably supported its passage. Other bills for the enlargement of the powers and duties of this department were also introduced or supported by members in both Houses, in the Senate by Messrs. Miller, of New York, Jones, of Arkansas, George, of Mississippi, and Windom, of Minnesota; and in the House by Messrs. Aiken, Hatch, Anderson, Updegraff, and others. In the meantime the Granges in nearly every State in the Union continued to pour in on Congress petitions praying the establishment of this department. In both Houses the measure was attacked chiefly upon the ground that it was unconstitutional and unnecessary. It was claimed that it would not advance the great cause of agriculture, that it would only benefit the leading officers by increasing their salaries and individual importance and influence, and ultimately injure agriculture by degenerating into a were political machine.

But the friends of the measure, embracing some of the most eminent members of both Houses, with great power defended it upon grounds of its absolute necessity, its manifest justice, and as a substantial recognition of the importance of Agriculture. They had no doubts as to its constitutionality. They exhausted our legislative history, and the history of civilized States, in multiplying precedents and arguments in its support. Every government in Europe had an Agricultural Department fostered and protected by the State. Even Mexico and the South and Central American republics had such departments. The most illustrious men of ancient and modern times had borne evidence of its inestimable importance to the people. Among others in modern times, Gibbon has esteemed agriculture as the foundation and support of manufactories. Dr. Samuel Johnson maintained that "Agriculture not only gives riches to a nation, but the only riches which it can call its own." And the great Napoleon had described it "as the soul and body of the Empire." In our own country, experienced statesmen and scholars equally eminent for learning and ability have added their testimony to its importance. Washington, in his first

speech before Congress, urged "the advancement of Agriculture as an interest of primary importance," and in his last speech advocated the establishment of a board organized by law for its promotion. He regarded it as a proper "object of public patronage." He knew of no "object" to which "the public purse" could "be dedicated with greater propriety."

In 1839 an appropriation of \$1,000 was made to be disbursed under the Commissioner of Patents for the collection and distribution of seeds, and small annual appropriations were subsequently made for the same purpose, until 1862 when Agriculture was separated from the Patent Office and made an independent Department as it now exists.

Brother D. Wyatt Aiken, from his seat in Congress on May the 8th, 1882, said: "Sir: Fostering Agriculture is no class legislation—much less is it centralizing power in defiance of the Constitution, for it is the people's cause as well as the nation's life. You may scuttle every American vessel and raze to the ground all our manufacturing establishments, this people would remain as proud and independent and as self-supporting as any people on earth. But should the vengeful power of an offended Deity destroy but for a single season all our agricultural products annihilation, both individual and national, would be our inevitable doom. No, sir; Agriculture is a service too vast in its extent, too powerful in its bearing upon the welfare of the people to be considered in the same legislative category with our other manifold industries."

Agriculture has outgrown its primitive state. All the material conditions of the country have advanced a thousand fold; great cities and towns have grown up; population has increased very greatly. Manufactures and commerce, under the fostering care of the Federal government, have proportionately advanced, and now, agriculture, no longer a passive interest, but organized throughout the Union in the National, State, County, and Subordinate Granges, has assumed the aggressive in the maintenance of its just rights and acknowledged grand importance to all the manifold occupations and interests of our whole people.

After the presentation and failure of a number of bills in different Congresses, a bill was offered at the last Congress, and passed both Houses, but having been amended in the Senate, and, not reaching a conference committee, it failed. But the establishment by the Fiftieth Congress of an executive Agricultural Department may be confidently anticipated. Let us not relax our efforts, however, "to make assurance doubly sure."

THE DRIVEN WELL PATENT.

At former sessions of this body measures have been considered whereby the iniquities of a tyrannical law, as shown in enforced exactions of royalties on patents, might be alleviated or mitigated without depriving inventors of that protection to which they are justly entitled as pioneers in mechanical progress. Our Order has always gladly contributed, by its support and encouraging influence to lighten labors and increase rewards of all who serve usefully in every field of science and art. But we have been compelled again and again to meet the drafts of swindlers for whom the law supplied convenient machinery, and we have gone to the courts with the plea that robbery of which we are made the victims was also a disgrace when it had the sanction of government.

This has been most conspicuously illustrated in what has been aptly termed the "driven well fraud," a scheme of plunder against which our protests have been ineffectual until within the past week, when by a righteous decision of the United States Supreme Court, the iniquity is stripped of authority and has now no semblance of support. Yet we cannot forget that during the life of a patent founded in fraud, thousands of our people have been compelled to pay tribute to thieves who visited them with demands that left no recourse except through the slow process of law, that in the present instance has uttered its voice too late to afford relief, except for those who are brave enough to resist, while warfare might be protracted through weary years. Still we rejoice in a triumph embodied in the righteous decision which stamps with shame a villainy that has drawn from honest industry, vast sums of money, as the price of protection against wrong, of even greater magnitude. Let us hope that our representatives in congress may now see the necessity of so modifying the patent system that frauds can not invoke successfully its protection.

There are other subjects to which your attention might be called, but as it would be anticipating the reports of our standing committees, I will desist.

For the business operations and the financial condition of the order I refer you to the reports to be made by the Executive Committee, the Worthy Secretary and the Worthy Treasurer.

Willing obedience on the part of our members to our laws and ready acquiescence in all decisions, and the fraternal regard manifested in all the mutual and reciprocal duties of patrons, prompts me to say that the discipline in our Order is as perfect as could be desired.

THE WORK AND SUCCESS OF THE GRANGE

has been phenomenal and its accomplishments wonderful. Beginning twenty-one years ago with a class unused to organization and unaccustomed to discipline, it has continued to advance until now it has a membership roll in every State in the union, and "binds us in mutual fraternity as with a band of iron; but, although its influence is so powerful, its application is as gentle as that of the silken thread that binds a wreath of flowers." Under such circumstances, with its membership segregated and scattered over such a wide extent of territory, with erroneous views of the so-called independence of farm life, ignorant of the laws of commerce and the problems of political economy, progress has necessarily been slow in the accomplishment of the many objects of the organization. Yet this "slow progress" has proven our safety, for the organization has stood the crucial test of time, criticism and opposition, and now all those who are posted will endorse the assertion that, in all the essential elements of strength, permanency and efficiency, the Grange, the only truly national farmers' organization in the country, is stronger than ever before.

Its establishment has been so triumphant, having as yet made very few mistakes, with nearly every object undertaken in fair way of accomplishment, and the further fact that so few failures have been made impress one with the idea that an unseen hand is directing its destiny.

There is injury, however, to be apprehended from the restless and impatient spirit manifested by some of our members in demanding radical changes in our Constitution and By-Laws, and in our beautiful ritual. An idea seems to prevail in some quarters that if our fees and dues are reduced to very small amounts, and all the degrees consolidated into one short degree, that our numbers would increase to such an extent as to secure the accomplishment of all our purposes at once. Upon sober reflection it will be seen that we have undertaken an immense work, that of elevating the farmer and preparing him to co-operate intelligently with his neighbors for the protection and advancement of his own rights and interests, and that it will take time and patience.

The Grange is not a temporary organization, gotten up to secure some revolutionary purpose. It is to agriculture what masonry is to charity. Founded as it is upon the great principles of truth, justice and equality, it is destined to live on and on, progressing with the march of improvement the grand conservator of farmers' rights, promoting the general interests of all people. Since it has triumphantly battled through the experimental age, and been successfully and permanently

established under the workings of our laws and constitution, and the teachings of our ritual, I would suggest that only those changes be made where experience has proven them to be absolutely required.

While we are contemplating with so much pride and pleasure the growth and prosperity of the Order, our hearts are saddened as we pause to pay a tribute of respect and honor to the memory of

BROTHER DAVID WYATT AIKEN,

whom we all loved and venerated as a father in the Grange. We use no idle expression in saying we feel the want of his presence, his counsel and wisdom, for he never missed a representative meeting of the National Grange until prevented by sickness, and the history of the Order bears the impress of his ability, zeal and fidelity. Language is inadequate to express the emotions experienced in reporting to the National Grange the death of one so thoroughly identified with all its workings and so universally esteemed by the entire membership. His able pen and eloquent voice were ever used to advocate the rights and interests of farmers. He displayed the same courage and earnestness in favor of farmers rights before the Congress of the United States that he did in the secret meetings of the Grange. He was truly an able, faithful advocate and friend of the farmer. Last spring I heard that he was prostrated by disease beyond the hope of recovery, and knowing the great distance to his home would prevent the attendance at his funeral of any of the officers of the National Grange, and being assured that it would meet with your approval, I wrote in advance to Brother Lipscomb, the Worthy Master of the South Carolina State Grange, to make his arrangements to be present as a representative of the National Grange and give testimony of the high esteem in which Brother Aiken was held by the Patrons of Husbandry.

After I had received from Brother Lipscomb the sad news that Brother Aiken was dead, I wrote Brother Trimble, our worthy secretary, and requested him as "one of the founders of the order, well acquainted with his valuable services, to perform the sad duty of writing a tribute to his memory to be officially promulgated." I include this very appropriate tribute and make it a part of this report that you may see how promptly and feelingly these Brothers performed the duties assigned them, as follows :

HON. D. WYATT AIKEN.

DIED AT COKEBURY, S. C., APRIL 6, 1887.

NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H.,
MASTER'S OFFICE, FAYETTE, MISS., May 20, 1887.*To the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry :*

With emotions of the deepest sorrow I address myself to the sad duty of announcing to you the recent death of our beloved brother, Hon. D. Wyatt Aiken, which occurred at his home in Cokesbury, S. C., April 6, 1887, after a long and painful illness, which was borne by him with manly fortitude and Christian patience.

Anticipating his death, and fearing that time and distance would not permit me or any other officer of the National Grange to attend his funeral, I requested Brother Jas. N. Lipscomb, Master of the State Grange, of S. C., to do so as a representative of the National Grange.

His report and the following communications are herewith published as a part of this announcement :

MASTER'S OFFICE, P. OF H.,
STATE GRANGE OF S. C.,
COLUMBIA, S. C., April 11, 1887.*Hon. Put Darden, Master National Grange :*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER :—In accordance with your request I attended the burial of Bro. D. Wyatt Aiken, on the 7th of April, 1887. I had it understood that I was present at your request and authority as a representative of the National Grange, and that had time permitted a much larger number would have been in attendance.

I had arranged with the Secretary and other officers of the State Grange to be present in regalia, but they were unable to arrive in time for the funeral. I was the only one who succeeded in arriving in time to take part in the services. I was from home when I received the telegram, and took the next train from where I was. I send you by this mail a newspaper containing resolutions and an account of the funeral.

Very respectfully and fraternally,

JAS. N. LIPSCOMB.

I soon after addressed the following letter to the Worthy Secretary of the National Grange :

NATIONAL GRANGE, P. OF H.,
MASTER'S OFFICE, FAYETTE, MISS., May 2, 1887.

DEAR BROTHER TRIMBLE :—Brother D. Wyatt Aiken is dead. He whom Patrons everywhere loved for his fidelity and devotion to the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry, honored for his

integrity, ability and zeal, and revered for the sincerity and purity of his Christian character, now rests in eternity.

It is right and proper that his distinguished services in behalf of our order should be officially recognized.

I therefore request you, and I am confident Patrons everywhere will endorse the request, as one of the founders of the order, well acquainted with his valuable services, to perform the sad duty of writing a tribute to his memory to be officially promulgated.

Very truly and fraternally.

PUT DARDEN,
Master National Grange.

To which the following reply was received:

NATIONAL GRANGE, P. of H.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1887.

Hon. Put Darden, Master National Grange :

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Although inadequate to the task, I take a melancholy pleasure in complying with your request to lay a tribute of our respect upon the tomb of our lamented Brother Aiken, for few men knew him better or loved him more. For fourteen years I was in almost daily personal intercourse or in frequent friendly or official correspondence with him. We were bound together by the strongest ties of friendship, fraternity, and religion.

The obligations of the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry to his early advocacy of its principles, and his subsequent and continuous devotion to its interests, can never be overestimated or sufficiently expressed.

To quote from the pen of another of the founders of the Order :

"His early conceptions of the possible achievements of the Order were very advanced, and he saw beyond most others its vast and comprehensive educational features. He proved the sincerity of his convictions by his earnest and long continued labors in introducing the Order throughout his native State as well as in other States, and many thousands of Patrons first heard of the Order from his eloquent lips or from his able pen. For a period of fourteen years he was a prominent member of the Executive Committee of the National Grange, and no higher praise can be accorded than his continued election to this important and responsible position."

In 1872, when the Order was in its infancy, obscure and unknown except to a few earnest thinkers and workers, before the first representative session of the National Grange had been called together, Col. Aiken came to Washington as a delegate from his State to an agricultural convention called by

the Commissioner of Agriculture, and to satisfy himself as to the merits and claims of the new Order that had been brought to his attention.

Finding that the convention was going to prove a failure, so far as it was proposed to benefit the farmers, he made a short, emphatic speech, in which he was called to order by the chairmah. Brother Aiken, however, held the floor, and, in ringing tones, startled and astonished the politicians and theoretical agriculturalists composing the convention by the following prophetic language :

"This is an agricultural convention ; but I have not heard the word agriculture spoken since it convened. We seem to be gathered here in the interests of commerce and education. The interests of the farmers appear to be entirely ignored. This will not always be the case, for there is now springing up among the farmers of our country an organization that will teach them their rights, and, knowing them, they will dare to maintain them. I mean the organization known as the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry."

At a similar convention called by the Department of Agriculture a few years later, Brother Aiken read an address upon "The Grange ; Its Origin, Progress and Educational Purposes," that so profoundly impressed the convention that it was printed and widely circulated by the Department. More than twenty thousand copies of this famous address, which has become one classic of the Order, has since been distributed by the National Grange.

During his many years of service in Congress he was ever vigilant and active, in committees and on the floor, whenever the interests of the farmer were affected by proposed legislation.

When a change of national administration rendered the appointment of a new Commissioner of Agriculture probable, Brother Aiken's name was promptly and earnestly presented to the President for that important office. His feelings in the premises are best explained by quoting from a private letter to the writer, under date of March 25th, 1885 :

"It was delightful to experience the relief I felt on Saturday when I saw that Brother Colman was made Commissioner of Agriculture. I did not want the office ; it would have been a serious sacrifice to have taken it. My every earthly investment is in my farm and home, and to have sacrificed them for four years would have been trying. My wife seldom alluded to the possibility of my success without tears. My home, my church, my children all lamented it, and I myself almost prayed against it. The National Grange most kindly presented my name, and this compliment I could not have ignored, for I

cannot realize to what extent I would not make sacrifices for the Patrons of Husbandry, and for this reason alone I consented to the use of my name.

"I would rather, to-day, be Master of the National Grange than to be Commissioner of Agriculture, even if I were out of Congress, for there I think I could find my field of usefulness."

Verily in the death of Brother Aiken the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry has lost one of the strongest pillars of its support.

I cannot close this brief and imperfect tribute to the memory of Brother Aiken without bearing my personal testimony to his moral worth and his exalted Christian character. The teachings of our religion had often been the subject of our serious consideration.

Just before leaving Baltimore, where he had been for medical treatment, I spent a Sunday with him.

Mrs. Aiken, taking advantage of my presence, had gone to church, and we were alone together. He had been informed of the hopelessly incurable nature of his disease and believed death to be near and inevitable. Our conversation naturally turned upon religion and the future life. In response to my inquiries, in the most earnest and solemn manner, he declared his belief in Christ and in the efficacy of His atonement, and that through Him his redemption and salvation were assured. It was the sublimity of Christian faith. In every relation of life his character stands as a shining exemplar, worthy of all imitation. In conclusion, allow me to quote from an editorial in the *Charleston News and Courier*, whose columns had been so often enriched by Brother Aiken's pen :

"Faithful and fearless, tried and true, honest and honorable, independent and incorruptible, fearing God and guided in all the walks of life by the one unvarying rule of right, D. Wyatt Aiken was a son of whom South Carolina had more than reason to be proud, and a citizen whose loss she has every reason to mourn sincerely and long."

Sorrowfully and fraternally yours,

JOHN TRIMBLE.

Patrons, as your representative, I desire to endorse, emphasize, and repeat every expression contained in the above ; and, turning to the bereaved family of our deceased brother, in your name, beg permission to reverently approach the sacred precinct of their grief, to mingle our sympathizing tears with theirs, and to assure them that the hallowed grave of D. Wyatt Aiken will ever be to us, as Patrons, holy ground.

GEORGE DEXTER HINCKLEY.

Soon after the last annual session many of the members who attended our meetings in the formative period of our Order, were pained by the sad intelligence that one of its most valued workers had been called hence, his earthly labors closed, a useful life ended. There are members now present who remember with affection this good Brother George Dexter Hinckley, the first Master of the New York State Grange, who gave that body the commanding influence that has made it since an able coadjutor in our work, and a living monument to the memory of our departed brother, whose wise counsels have from the earliest formation of our Order exerted such beneficial influence. In this presence I may be permitted to say that every member of every subordinate Grange in our land, when impressed by the beauties of our ritualistic service, has felt the silent influence of thought that had its origin in the mind of our departed brother George D. Hinckley, for to him we owe some of the most delightful lessons of our ritual that have survived without change all the years since they were first considered by the few brothers and sisters who were pioneers in a work that has its latest exemplification in this twenty-first annual session of the National Grange, in a State upon whose rolls are the honored names of its Governor, its distinguished statesmen, jurists, teachers and thousands of Patrons to whom the life of George D. Hinckley was the benison that virtue gives to all who seek to promote the good of their fellows and the welfare of mankind.

ELLA MOLLIE LIPSCOMB.

The mortuary roll, that in its reading now thrills with pain every heart, is extended by the name of a sister in whom were grouped all the virtues that adorn highest womanhood, and the charms that beget affection sublimated as the appreciation of womanly worth and the graces that by their sweet influence refine and elevate human character. But two short years since you who attended the nineteenth annual session of this Grange gave glad welcome to Sister Lipscomb, who in the session but one year before had brought within our circle a new charm, but whose days, now numbered, have been too short, and whose life closed ere its noon-day radiance had reached its full, has left sad remembrance of departed joy. To our sister belonged the dignity of exalted womanhood, with all its powers of useful influence, against which the harsh decree of inexorable fate interposed, while life was yet in the bloom of rich promise, has

not been wholly effectual, for its charm is still left as a sweet reminder of virtues that in their exemplification by those who remain we humbly trust will insure to our Order that immortality which is the ever present desire of the soul as a distinction of mind and its subtle qualities, invisible but real as our world, limited by life, so far as human vision is concerned, but more real when the veil shall be lifted, as it will be at last, to us all.

Fraternally submitted.

PUT DARDEN.

After the reading of the annual address, the Worthy Master declared the Grange closed until 9:30 A. M. to-morrow.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, November 17, 1887. }
9:30 o'clock, a. m. }

The Grange assembled in accordance with the order of Wednesday and was opened by the Worthy Master in the Fourth Degree.

The officers and members who were in attendance yesterday were present.

The roll was called and a quorum found present.

The journal of proceedings of the first day was read and approved.

On motion of Bro. A. J. Rose, Texas, the address of the Worthy Master was referred to the Committee on Division of Labor.

The standing committees of the session were announced as follows:

CREDENTIALS.

W. R. Williams, N. C., *Chairman.*

S. C. Carr, Wis.

H. M. Murray, M. D.

Mrs. A. Giller, Ill.

W. L. Overhiser, Cal.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Milton Trusler, Ind., *Chairman.*

A. N. Brown, Del.

J. D. Clardy, Ky.

Mrs. J. G. Peckham, R. I.

Mrs. L. B. Messer, Vt.

DIVISION OF LABOR.

T. H. Kimbrough, Ga., *Chairman.*

E. A. Giller, Ill.

W. L. Overhiser, Cal.

J. G. Peckham, R. I.

Mrs. M. M. Blackford, Ill.

PUBLICATION.

J. D. Clardy, Ky., *Chairman.*

W. R. Williams, N. C.

O. E. Hall, Neb.

D. N. Thompson, Mo.

Mrs. Isabel Trusler, Ind.

CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES.

W. S. Chowen, Minn., *Chairman.*

E. A. Giller, Ill.

O. E. Hall, Neb.

W. H. Nelson, Tenn.

Mrs. Anna F. Clardy, Ky.

DORMANT GRANGES.

Mortimer Whitehead, N. J., *Chairman.*

Chas. McDaniel, N. H.

Milton Trusler, Ind.

Mrs. A. K. Thompson, Mo.

Mrs. S. A. Rose, Tex.

ACCOUNTS.

J. E. Blackford, Iowa, *Chairman.*

X. X. Chartters, Va.

J. D. Clardy, Ky.

Mrs. O. M. Robie, Me.

Mrs. A. R. Brown, Del.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

J. H. Hale, Conn., *Chairman.*

X. X. Chartters, Va.

D. N. Thompson, Mo.

J. G. Peckham, R. I.

Mrs. M. H. Murray, Md.

FINANCE.

A. J. Rose, Tex., *Chairman.*

L. Rhone, Pa.

W. L. Overhiser, Cal.

A. Messer, Vt.

Mrs. M. E. Luce, Mich.

DIGEST.

Richman Coles, N. J., *Chairman.*

W. A. Armstrong, N. Y.

C. G. Luce, Mich.

W. S. Chowen, Minn.

Mrs. H. A. Sims, Kan.

RITUAL.

S. C. Carr, Wis., *Chairman.*

Jas. Draper, Mass.

T. H. Kimbrough, Ga.

Chas. McDaniel, N. H.

Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Pa.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Jas. Draper, Mass., *Chairman*.

J. H. Brigham, O.	H. M. Murray, M. D.
W. R. Williams, N. C.	Mrs. A. S. Hale, Conn.

CO-OPERATION.

Wm. Sims, Kan., *Chairman*.

L. Rhone, Pa.	Hiram Hawkins, Ala.
C. G. Luce, Mich.	Mrs. E. W. Chartters, Va.

RESOLUTIONS.

E. A. Giller, Ill., *Chairman*.

Richman Coles, N. J.	W. H. Nelson, Tenn.
J. E. Blackford, Iowa.	Mrs. I. B. Carr, Wis.

GOOD OF THE ORDER.

J. N. Lipscomb, S. C., *Chairman*.

Frederick Robie, Me.	J. H. Hale, Conn.
Richman Coles, N. J.	Mrs. K. A. Darden, Miss.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

C. G. Luce, Mich., *Chairman*.

J. H. Brigham, O.	Alpha Messer, Vt.
Mrs. M. L. Kimbrough, Ga.	Mrs. E. M. Hall, Neb.

EDUCATION.

W. A. Armstrong, N. Y., *Chairman*.

M. Whitehead, N. J.	J. N. Lipscomb, S. C.
J. H. Brigham, O.	Mrs. J. C. Draper, Mass.

TRANSPORTATION.

Alpha Messer, Vt., *Chairman*.

L. Rhone, Pa.	Wm. Sims, Kan.
A. N. Brown, Del.	Hiram Hawkins, Ala.

AGRICULTURE.

Frederick, Robie, Me., *Chairman*.

A. J. Rose, Tex.	W. L. Overhiser, Cal.
H. M. Murray, Md.	Mrs. A. M. McDaniel, N. H.

On the call of roll of States for introduction of business for reference without debate, the following were presented:

By Bro. Giller, of Ill.:

Resolution in regard to Legislation.

Referred to Committee on Division of Labor.

By Bro. M. Trusler, of Ind.:

Resolution in regard to Driven-Well cases.

Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. H. M. Murray, of Ind.:

Resolution in regard to the election of Delegates.

Referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

By Bro. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio.

Petition in regard to change of Ritual.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. X. X. Chartters, of Va.:

Resolution on the subject of Monopoly.

Referred to Committee on Division of Labor.

By Bro. Thompson, of Mo.:

Resolution in regard to reduction of Fees of first four Degrees.

Referred to Committee on Resolution.

By Bro. S. O. Carr, Wis.:

Resolution in regard to Legal Tender Currency.

Referred to Committee on Good of the Order.

The Worthy Overseer, Bro. Draper, read his annual report, as follows, which on motion of J. H. Brigham, Ohio, was received and ordered printed with the proceedings:

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange:

The duties of the Overseer, as laid down in our Ritual, are "to see that the orders of the Master are faithfully transmitted to the laborers," and again, that "the laborers come to him for instruction in their work; and, as he is brought in contact with them, his influence being direct, he is admonished to exert that influence with due care."

Assuming that these instructions to the Overseer of the National Grange were of a wider scope in their intent than the duties devolving upon the Master of a State Grange in his care of the Grange field under his immediate jurisdiction, I have naturally been on the alert for "the laborers who were to come to me for instruction," that I might "exert such influence" as I might possess "with due care."

The first call in this direction came in March last from our sister State Rhode Island, when Brother J. G. Peckham, of Kingston, wrote me for information concerning the Grange.

This call was first met by forwarding a liberal supply of Grange literature gathered from State and National supplies, which was to be followed by the living voice as soon as plans for a meeting could be arranged. That we might invade Rhode Island soil for the first time to proclaim the gospel of the Grange fully armed and equipped for any emergency that might arise, I received full authority which came in the form of a commission as Deputy of the National Grange, from the Master, and at a later date a further communication placing the State of Rhode Island under the careful protection and guidance of the State Grange of Massachusetts.

Thus armed for the conflict, a meeting was held, and after some stirring addresses explanatory of the work of the Order by Brother Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of this National Grange, and Brother Arthur A. Brigham, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Grange, I had the pleasure of perfecting the organization of Narragansett Grange, No. 1 of Rhode Island, in accordance with the prescribed rules and regulations of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

Other Grange organizations soon followed and plans matured for a vigorous fall campaign, which was to be inaugurated by a grand rally of farmers and their fam-

ilies, at some sea shore resort and in which Connecticut and Massachusetts Patrons were to participate.

This field day was held at Oakland Beach, on August 20th and addresses were made by His Excellency, Gov. J. W. Davis, of Rhode Island, Lecturer Whitehead, of the National Grange, Prof. H. E. Alvord, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Brother J. H. Hale, Master of the Connecticut State Grange, and also by some of the officers of the Massachusetts State Grange.

This meeting, which was attended by some fifteen hundred persons, was a decided success and a most fitting initiative step for the work to follow.

This work has been systematically planned and carried forward, very largely under the personal supervision and direction of Brother Arthur A. Brigham, Deputy and Secretary of the Massachusetts State Grange, the Master assisting whenever needed in different sections of the State.

Very much of the preliminary work has been arranged by the members of the Granges, organized in March last, in which Bro. J. G. Peckham has taken a most conspicuous part, and to whose untiring and persistent efforts, is largely due the completion of the work that enables Rhode Island to be represented in your council to-day for the first time.

This work has been done carefully, thoroughly and with a correct understanding by the Patrons of the true aims and objects of the Order in advancing the educational, social and material interests of the American farmer. On the tenth day of November the Rhode Island State Grange was duly organized, each of the fifteen subordinate Granges being represented by its Master. The officers were elected and installed, and, with the best wishes and fraternal regard of the patrons of her Sister State of Massachusetts, she sets forth on the

noble work of laboring for the good of our Order, our Country and Mankind.

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange: This cherished and much loved child of ours, we now place under your fostering care. She represents the smallest of the great sisterhood of States, but I can assure you she has a large heart, a firm devotion to the noblest principles of the Order and a determined purpose to labor ever with you all, for the upbuilding and maintaining of this, the grandest organization ever given to the farmers of America or the world.

JAMES DRAPER.

The Worthy Lecturer, M. Whitehead, N. J., made a short verbal report, and asked for further time to prepare a formal report. Granted.

The Worthy Assistant Steward, Bro. W. H. Stinson, N. H., read the following, which was received and ordered printed in the Journal:

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT STEWARD.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

It can hardly be expected that more than mere conformity to the requirements and usages of the Order will be expected of my office, hence a brief report will disappoint no one.

Those familiar with the service of installation in the Grange will recall that the incumbent of the office of Assistant Steward is earnestly enjoined to preserve peace in the Grange—a most noble duty—following the example of the meek and lowly Christ, the prince of peacemakers.

It is most certainly a matter of hearty congratulation that the preservation of peace within our borders has not been at issue in the National Grange, but rather the benediction “Blessed are the peacemakers” has rested and hovered over the work of the Order during the year with a noted significance.

The unity and fraternity of the Grange has been apparent everywhere, whether knocking at the doors of Congress or of State Legislatures for the enactment of righteous and honest laws, or more quietly in its social and educational work at our frequent meetings, or at our homes and around the fireside circles.

To every thoughtful Patron it is evident that the Grange has brought more sunshine and good cheer to the agricultural classes of our country than any other society or association of similar design or purpose of work in this or of any other day or generation.

The half has not been realized in benefits to the farming community that will yet come to the toiling yeomen of our Nation from this institution, if the faithful, earnest, united efforts of the past are continued by our members. Let not your hearts grow weary in the efforts for a Secretary of Agriculture, for a Governmental telegraphic system, for amendments to the Patent Laws, and for other meritorious measures that are closely identified with your interests as agriculturists and the general prosperity of all the departments of the country's industries.

From the hills and valleys of old New England westward to the Golden Gate, through the Sunny Southland to the famed Northwest, come the proofs of the Order's ennobling, elevating and educational work. No other institution or agency has brought forth such noble returns of fraternal work in doing away with sectional divisions, unjust suspicions and bitter antagonisms that grew out of the war between the North and South. Confidence has returned, the grasp of friendship and good-will is given; the blue and the grey meet here on common ground, under one flag, standing shoulder to shoulder for union and liberty.

To-day we meet in annual session. May wisdom prevail in all our deliberations, to the end that from the conclusions reached the continued welfare and perpetu-

ity of our worthy Order may be more firmly assured, and its mission broadened and more extended in its influence on the future stability, protection and encouragement of our ancient and God given calling, and thus elevate the American farmer to his entitled position of honor, and to still greater importance as an important factor in departments of State and Nation, as well as beautifying and adorning the home life and attractions of the agricultural people.

WM. H. STINSON,
Assistant Steward.

The Worthy Treasurer, F. M. McDowell, made his annual report as follows, which on motion of Bro. Jas. N. Lipscomb, S. C., was received and ordered to be printed in the proceedings of the session:

F. M. McDOWELL, *Treasurer, in account with the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry.*

FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1887.

Oct. 1, 1886.	To balance in Trust Company.....	\$11,149 84
1887.		
Sept. 30.	Deposited in Trust Company by Secretary, receipts Secretary's office.....	8,118 88
	Deposited by Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, interest on account.....	227 24
	Deposited by F. M. McDowell, Treasurer, interest on mortgages.....	1,695 41
	Deposited by F. M. McDowell, Treasurer, uninvested balance.....	250 00
	Deposited by Secretary for Sixth Degree Memberships.....	501 00
	Deposited by Treasurers of	

STATE GRANGES FOR DUES.

Alabama.....	\$ 27 89
California.....	248 76
Connecticut.....	177 80
Delaware.....	83 82
Georgia.....	20 75

Illinois.....	\$56 04
Indiana.....	146 14
Iowa.....	46 00
Kansas.....	158 41
Kentucky.....	26 36
Louisiana.....	18 06
Maine.....	649 00
Maryland.....	43 42
Massachusetts.....	260 80
Michigan.....	481 42
Minnesota.....	15 64
Mississippi.....	99 85
Missouri.....	177 00
New Jersey.....	87 64
New York.....	796 17
North Carolina.....	39 62
Ohio.....	578 94
Oregon.....	129 85
Pennsylvania.....	501 46
South Carolina.....	40 44
Tennessee.....	17 50
Texas.....	737 99
Vermont.....	71 10
Virginia.....	28 27
West Virginia.....	39 62
Wisconsin.....	94 80
	5,917 08
	\$22,858 90

CONTRA.

1887.	
Sept. 30.	By drafts drawn for expenses of 20th Annual Session, mileage and per diem..... \$5,314 00
	Expenses of 20th Annual Session, printing and sundries :
	Printing Proceedings, etc..... \$480 57
	Sundry Printing..... 59 25
	Use of Hall..... 300 00
	Jesse B. Davis, Act'g Gate Keeper..... 30 00
	H. H. Woodman, Acting Flora..... 30 00
	N. J. Bachelder, Ass't Sec'y..... 80 00
	Porter and Coates, Stationery..... 44 96
	Printing..... \$1,024 78
	Contingent Secretary's Office..... 1,951 48
	Office Rent..... 400 00
	Office Rent..... 199 92
	Lecture Fund..... 2,589 67

SALARY AND EXPENSES OF OFFICERS.

Put Darden, salary.....	\$500 00	
Traveling and office expenses.....	200 00	700 00
F. M. McDowell, salary.....	\$300 00	
Traveling expenses.....	88 00	388 00
John Trimble, salary.....	\$966 70	
Traveling expenses.....	75 13	1,041 83

EXPENSES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. M. Blanton.....	\$100 00	
J. J. Woodman.....	338 96	438 96

EXPENSES SIXTH DEGREE.

J. F. E. Prudhomme, Design Cert. \$	50 00	
John Trimble, Ex. to Phila.....	19 60	
J. A. Wagenseller, ditto and Print.	391 50	
R. H. Thomas, Ex. Conferring....	76 65	
J. H. Black, Copying Names.....	5 00	
J. R. Thompson, Services.....	25 00	
John Trimble, Secretary, Postage,	40 00	607 75

SUNDRIES.

Balance due H. Eshbaugh, decd.. \$	70 71	
Seals, &c.....	83 00	
Knives, 1884, Old Account.....	10 80	
Expenses Com. on Ritual.....	12 00	
Gavels.....	20 80	
1 Gross Knives.....	27 60	
Patent on Badge Pin.....	15 00	
Attorneys' Fees, Badge Pin.....	5 00	
Padlocks.....	21 00	
Gavels.....	14 40	
J. N. Lipscomb Ex. to Cokesbury,	10 75	
W. R. Singleton, Services Badge P	7 75	248 81

Balance..... \$8,053 75

\$22,858 90

1887.

Oct. 1. By balance in Trust Company..... \$8,053 75

The report of dues from State Granges in above report embraces only the money paid in during the fiscal year. The following is a statement of the amount of dues which they are charged with for the year ending June 30, 1887, from reports of State Secretary:

Alabama.....	\$ 20 00
California.....	120 56
Connecticut.....	121 56
Delaware.....	40 90
Georgia.....	48 21
Illinois.....	126 03
Indiana.....	138 77
Iowa.....	28 52
Kansas.....	93 34
Kentucky.....	29 34
Maine.....	636 75
Maryland.....	61 45
Massachusetts.....	216 06
Michigan.....	557 66
Minnesota.....	30 14
Mississippi.....	100 00
Missouri.....	130 75
Nebraska.....	6 56
New Hampshire.....	271 63
New Jersey.....	78 73
New York.....	537 35
North Carolina.....	37 16
Ohio.....	424 14
Oregon.....	106 90
Pennsylvania.....	515 45
South Carolina.....	28 57
Tennessee.....	12 00
Texas.....	477 12
Vermont.....	84 50
Virginia.....	40 41
West Virginia.....	29 55
Wisconsin.....	92 11

The Worthy Secretary, John Trimble, D. C., read his annual report, which was referred to Committee on Division of Labor:

Worthy Master:

The official year which closed on the 30th of September was a grand and prosperous one for the Order.

During the year dispensations were issued for new Granges

to the number of one hundred and forty-three. These were distributed as follows:—

Alabama.....	6	Nebraska.....	10
California.....	4	New Hampshire.....	8
Colorado.....	2	New York.....	25
Connecticut.....	21	North Carolina.....	1
Idaho.....	3	Oregon.....	3
Kansas.....	1	Pennsylvania.....	27
Louisiana.....	1	Rhode Island.....	3
Massachusetts.....	8	South Carolina.....	1
Maine.....	8	Texas.....	3
Michigan.....	6		
Mississippi.....	2	Total.....	143

There were issued during the year :

Original charters.....	140
Duplicate charters.....	47
Outfits to deputies.....	49
Letters written and copied.....	1423

The receipts of the Secretary's office, during the year, were \$3,586.99, from the following sources :

New Granges.....	\$2,145 00
Manuals.....	820 96
Song Books.....	326 35
Digests.....	160 00
Secretary's Books.....	24 60
Treasurer's Books.....	16 96
Receipt Books.....	18 38
Order Books.....	12 00
Roll Books.....	9 75
Application Blanks.....	18 05
Manuals (5th Degree).....	14 80
Dedication Ceremonies.....	13 50
Dues.....	4 64
Sixth Degree Fees.....	501 00
Total.....	\$3,586 99

On call for motions and resolutions Bro. Brigham, Ohio, offered the following :

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish each State represented at this session with five copies of the daily papers of Lansing, containing reports of this meeting, wrapped and stamped ready for mailing. Adopted.

Brother C. G. Luce, Michigan, presented the following, and on his motion the invitation was accepted :

LANSING, Nov. 16, 1887.

Gov. C. G. Luce, Lansing :

DEAR SIR—We wish, through you, to extend to the members of the National Grange an invitation to a reception which we are pleased to tender them, at the residence of A. O. Bement, 306 Grand street south, on any evening of next week which may be most agreeable and convenient to that body.

Very respectfully yours,

E. BEMENT & SONS,

By G. W. BEMENT, *Sec. & Treas.*

The following invitation was also presented and accepted:

LANSING, MICH., November 17, 1887.

Hon. Cyrus G. Luce, Governor :

MY DEAR SIR,—We desire to extend through you to the wives, daughters, friends and delegates of the National Grange now in session, an invitation to an informal reception at our home, No. 210 Capitol avenue north, on Saturday evening, November 19, from 7 to 10 o'clock.

We have the honor to be,

Sir, your obedient servants,

MR. AND MRS. W. DONOVAN.

By unanimous consent,

Bro. J. D. Clardy, Ky., offered a resolution in reference to authorizing State Granges to regulate the fees and dues of Subordinate Granges under certain restrictions within their several jurisdictions, and moved that it be referred to Committee on Constitution and By-Laws with instructions to prepare and submit an amendment in accordance therewith.

After considerable discussion the motion prevailed.

The following was read and accepted:

LANSING, Nov. 17, 1887.

To the Worthy Master of the National Grange :

Hoping to add to your comfort and convenience, while in session at our State Capital, I desire hereby to offer to you the use of my private office, either as a committee room, ladies' room, or for any other purpose you may see fit to put it to.

It is accessible from your place of meeting, either by the

stairway in the rear of the Master's chair, or by the main stairway, the former being perhaps the most convenient.

Respectfully,

G. R. OSMUN,
Secretary of State.

On motion of Bro. Luce, Mich., call of roll of States for reports of Masters of State Granges, the following were presented:

ALABAMA.

HIRAM HAWKINS, MASTER.

Worthy Master :

Our National existence as an organization is dependent upon the life of the Grange in the States which compose it. It is therefore an important feature in our Order, at the opening of each annual session, to "require a written report of the general standing and need of the Order in each State."

In submitting the report for the State which I have the honor to represent, all will join with me in the regret that the general standing of the Order in Alabama now is not what it once was. The records show that more than seven hundred charters have been issued to subordinate Granges in the State.

In the first few years of its existence the wild rush to organize new Granges opened the gates, so that every class, trade, and profession, even the demagogue and the politicians found their way into our Order.

It was not long, however, before it was demonstrated that what was deemed its greatest strength contained the elements of its greatest weakness.

The great desire to multiply Granges caused many to be organized that should never have had an existence, for the reason that they possessed none of the elements of permanency or success. The only redeeming feature of all this hasty action was that it brought hundreds of dollars to the Grange treasury.

This fund, however, was unfortunately used to augment the ends which hastened the great collapse which followed. The Granges went down as fast as they had risen, until nearly all the Granges in the State became dormant.

A few, however, in central Alabama remained true and steadfast, and to-day are living monuments to the undying principles of the noble Order we have met to perpetuate. They have passed through the trying ordeal incident to sudden inflation and reaction, and, as the saying goes, "struck bottom." The time has seemed long, but we have passed our days of despondency and gloom, and I am happy to be able to report that with brighter hopes than for many years in the past, we have commenced to rebuild the Grange temple in Alabama, and this time on a solid foundation. Our work is progressing not rapidly but steadily, as is evidenced by the fact that we are thirteen Granges stronger now than we were one year ago.

At our annual State meeting in December of last year, it was deemed advisable to change the time of holding our annual sessions from December to August. The grand success of our meeting in August last has shown the change to have been a wise one. On that occasion we had a grand reunion, reminding one of the palmiest days of the Grange.

The country turned out en masse, coming from miles around in wagons and buggies, loaded with provisions—not less than 800 Grangers and their friends to give us a cordial welcome.

Since then five new Granges have been organized in that section and the adjoining counties.

The 7th and 8th of next month has been appointed for a two days' meeting of these Granges, for the purpose of organizing a Pomona Grange. A dozen or more Granges will participate in the meeting and not less

than one hundred, or more members, will be present expecting to receive the benefits of the fifth degree.

The State Deputy and myself are booked for the occasion.

I deem it but an act of justice in this connection to state that Brother Doughety, our worthy State Lecturer, who lives in this growing section, is entitled to the credit, more than any one else, of working up this interest and organizing these Granges. He informs me that the few old Granges in this section since our last annual meeting have increased in membership at least fifty per cent.

This leads me to consider briefly the

NEEDS OF THE ORDER,

which are many and pressing in every portion of the State.

I have alluded particularly to southeast Alabama because in this section are manifested the unmistakable evidences of growth and progress of the Order. Here, too is a section of country comparatively new, which is being developed into one of the most important and desirable agricultural sections of the South. It is occupied, so far as settled, almost exclusively by white settlers, who are mostly of the small farmer class, and consequently do their own work. The face of the country is comparatively level, well timbered and well watered, and produces abundant crops, giving as good if not better results in the use of commercial fertilizers than any other section. This is, therefore, a growing section. Having as yet no railroad facilities, several have been located and one is being rapidly pushed into the interior of this belt. This great belt extends from the Chattahoochee river—the eastern boundary of the State—one hundred miles west, and from the Florida line, fifty miles north. Our Order has the confidence

the people of this great section. Twelve new Granges have been organized in it since the last meeting of the National Grange.

The members of our Order are availing themselves of the advantages of co-operation with good results. They have a committee which contracts with a merchant at a fair commercial center to buy for the members of the Order on commission at 5 per cent cash and 20 per cent credit to those who can not command the cash. Their cotton, under this system, is handled at a nominal fee, less than half the usual charges. By this means a large per cent is saved, and hence every farmer in the country is ready to join in with the Order when these and other advantages are explained. This field is therefore ripe for the harvest. It is desirable because of its present as well as its promises for the future.

We should remember that there is a "tide in the affairs" of the Grange as well as of men, which, if taken in time, will lead to good results. Perhaps no more inviting field is within the jurisdiction of this National body. The harvest is ready, and you are invited to reap with the assurance if you do not others will. They are now upon our border.

The State Grange has not the means to give the required aid, and the National Grange is appealed to to supply this great "need." But one dormant Grange has been revived in Alabama during the year. I am of the opinion that if proper and efficient measures were adopted at least fifty Granges could be added to our list during the coming year.

CALIFORNIA.

W. L. OVERHISER, MASTER.

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange :

In submitting my report it is my purpose to state as

correctly as possible the condition of our Order in California.

There are in our State fifty-four subordinate Granges, with a membership of about 3,000, all having paid their dues to the State Grange to July 1, 1887. Forty-six have paid to October 1, 1887, leaving eight Granges in arrears for the last quarter, ending October 1.

We have, also, in California three Pomona Granges, in Sonoma, Sacramento and San Joaquin counties, all doing good work, and, as I have recently been informed, there are now in Sutter County a sufficient number of members ready to form another, only waiting to be organized.

Some five years since Sonoma County Grange No. 1 made an exhibit of the agricultural products of that county at the State Fair and was awarded a special premium.

At the session of the State Grange, held soon after, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the State Grange of California, through a committee to be appointed, request the State Board of Agriculture, to appropriate at least \$5,000 for the purpose of encouraging agricultural exhibits at the next State Fair, and that gambling be prohibited on the Fair grounds.

This resolution was presented in due time, and the board of directors of the State Agricultural Society appropriated \$500 for premiums, to be awarded for county exhibits; \$250 for the first prize, \$150 for the second, \$100 for the third. The exhibits to be made by the Granges of the different counties, and the money turned over to them.

Sonoma, Sacramento, San Joaquin and several other counties entered for the prizes, which added a new and interesting feature to the fair.

In 1886 and 1877 the Agricultural Society appropriated \$2,000 each year for county exhibits to be awarded as follows: \$500 dollars for the first prize,

\$300 for the second, \$200 for the third and \$100 for the fourth.

This brought out eleven competitors at our fair this year.

The Mechanics' Association in San Francisco, holding their exhibition at about the same time as the State Fair, also offered premiums to the counties of the State, as follows: \$1,000 for the best, \$750 for the second, \$500 for the third, and \$250 for the fourth. There were six counties which placed exhibits in the Mechanics' Fair, making in all 17 counties in our State competing for supremacy.

Sonoma, Sacramento and San Joaquin counties were represented through their Pomona Granges this year.

But this competition of the counties of our State was only a small part of the good accomplished by the resolution passed at the State Grange session of 1884. These county exhibits created a new and healthier interest in our Agricultural Fairs and were the means of calling the attention of our people, both young and old, to the true objects of Agricultural Fairs, the study of all the products of the farm, and away, in a measure, from racing and gambling.

We hope that in the near future gambling and the use of intoxicating liquors will be banished from our Fair grounds, and if so desirable a result is obtained, we will have every reason to believe that it has been brought about through the moral influence of our Order. During the past year four new Granges have been added to the list and three dormant ones revived.

Believing that more means were required to carry on the revival work commenced last year, at the last State Grange meeting the dues were increased, so that we might be better able to keep the State Lecturer and deputies in the field.

The lectures and suggestions of Brother Whitehead,

National Lecturer, as published in our Grange organ, The California Patron, have been the means of great good in our State, but could he in addition "come over and help us," and let us who are beyond the Sierras hear his voice in our halls, I believe the number of Granges in California might be doubled during the next year.

In conclusion, I desire to call your attention to some of the products of California, its golden sheaves and ripened fruits. These were sent by the people of our State, that you may see what our varied climate and fertile soil will produce.

Worthy Master and members of the National Grange, I will now extend to you a renewed invitation to hold your next annual session in California.

CONNECTICUT.

J. H. HALE, MASTER.

Worthy Master and Patrons :

Grange matters are not "booming" in Connecticut, yet by careful, systematic work we are making some progress. Yet there is room for so much more that we ought not to feel satisfied with what we have done. Holding our membership in all Granges in the State and making moderate gains in most of them, and with the organization of 21 new Granges, we have added more than 1,000 members to the Order within the past year, a gain of about 60 per cent; three Pomona Granges with a large membership in each. The organization of a State Fire Insurance Company, marvelous exhibits at State, county and town fairs tell to some extent the story of our work in Connecticut, and this has been done without excitement, but by simply following Grange principles, especially the first plank in our Grange platform.

That of trying "to develop a higher standard of

manhood and womanhood among ourselves" in the older Granges has so elevated the standard of the former in that immediate vicinity that it has become infectious; and the Grange in Connecticut is sure to grow, as it has become such a power for good that doubting ones are fast coming over to us, and more will follow, just as long as we continue to make the educational and social feature the leading part in all our work, not, of course, omitting any part of the secret or ritualistic work.

And I am most happy to report that the annual inspection begun a month ago and now going on shows that all of our Granges are very complete in all the details of the work, assuring us that we have a well organized band that can be relied on to act together in any emergency affecting not only the farmer and his family but the State or the Nation.

Our business relations are much the same as last year, new contracts having been made and former ones continued under the individual order system.

Our relations with all other Agricultural organizations are of the most cordial character and we are working together in every possible way for the advancement of the cause of Agriculture; in fact so close are our relations that we are to coöperate with the State Board of Agriculture next month and hold a joint meeting for a week in the city of Hartford, the Grange to occupy the first two days for its closed meetings and the rest to be open meetings in charge of the State Board.

"Onward March" is the motto in Connecticut, and I doubt not but that my successor will be able to make a more favorable report next year.

DELAWARE.

A. N. BROWN, MASTER.

Worthy Master :

Pursuant to the requirements of this body, I respectfully submit a brief report of the condition of the Grange in Delaware. Returns from the subordinate Granges indicate an increase of 10 per cent in membership during the year. No new Granges have been organized, hence this increase indicates at least a prosperous condition of the organizations already established. One Pomona Grange has been established during the year, making our present status, a State Grange, three Pomona Granges and twenty-five subordinate Granges in good standing, with a membership of 963; an average per Grange of 26 $\frac{3}{4}$. We have several semi-dormant and several actual dormant Granges, all of which we hope to re-organize, consolidate or form new Granges in their places, during the coming winter. The Grange membership in my State represents 1-18 of the whole number of our citizens engaged in agriculture.

These figures may strike you at first as being extremely small, but it must be remembered that the State of Delaware only comprises an area of 2,120 square miles, or 1,356,800 acres, of which there are only 746,958 acres of improved land, comprising 34,307 farms, with 17,849 actual tillers of the same (this does not include agricultural laborers). I question whether the proportion of members of the Order in Delaware to the number of those actually engaged in agriculture, and the total number of farms tilled, will not compare very favorably with, if it does not exceed, that of any State in the Union. To the Patrons of Delaware, however, it represents the extent of the work before them in the way of gaining accessions to our membership.

No changes have been made in our business arrangements, and where members have availed themselves of dealing through authorized Grange channels they have been greatly benefited. The increasing interest in this feature of our work as a positive element of present and future prosperity is clearly manifest.

No one factor in our Grange work has given us such material aid during the year as the wise and aggressive policy adopted at the last session of the National Grange in the Lecturer's department, and so ably carried forward by our Worthy Lecturer Whitehead. Through an arrangement perfected with him I have been enabled to furnish weekly to the entire press of the State the weekly documents issuing from the Lecturer's office, with the request that they publish wholly or in part, or make such extracts for publication from time to time as they saw proper. In no way have we been able to disseminate Grange literature so easily or more surely or effectually, than by the method thus adopted. I regard it simply as an advertisement of the Grange, setting forth her aims and purposes, informing those who have no knowledge of our organization, and without which how can we ever hope to attract thinking men and women to our Order. I have found it to be a wise, judicious and economical method by which to obtain practical results.

We have also established in our State an annual picnic, held under the auspices of the State Grange. Our place of meeting is at the sea-shore, during the month of July, continuing in session three days. We carefully arrange the program for public exercises for each afternoon and evening of the session. We aim to have these meetings partake of the character of Farmers' Institutes as far as possible; the discussions cover a wide range of subjects, embracing the foremost questions of National and State policy, a more profitable

cultivation of our farms, by the most approved methods known to modern agriculture, as well as all questions that pertain to our moral, social and mental advancement. The movement has scarcely yet emerged out of its initial state. Yet so far as we have gone, it has been productive of much good, as leading citizens, business men, State officials, etc., are attracted to these gatherings and have expressed their high appreciation of the power and influence of our Order in promoting the general prosperity of the commonwealth. Another fact which demonstrates the work of the Grange with us was the vote polled upon the question of constitutional convention, at a special election for this purpose called at the last session of our general assembly which took place the first Tuesday of the present month.

Our present State Constitution was adopted fifty-three years ago, and at that time and for a score of years thereafter met the requirements of the people of those times; but to our people of the present, with modern ideas, it bears only the fossil marks of age, and its provisions are wholly inadequate to meet their requirements. Although the vote polled failed to be the requisite number to authorize the calling of such convention, four-fifths of the vote actually polled represented the rural districts, clearly indicating the hand of the Grange in creating public sentiment in the rural districts in favor of progressive measures to keep pace with this progressive age. The fruit and vegetable products of our State and Peninsula, which exceed that of any other section of our country of equal area, and for which our climate and soil are especially adapted, have been so severely threatened by the outrageous and unjust railroad discriminations forced upon us by the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., that our business is ruined and the producers have been almost driven out of the busi-

ness. That the people, unwilling longer to submit to these wrongs, have through the State Grange (it being the only organized body of farmers in the Peninsula) petitioned the Inter-State Commerce Commission for relief. The P. R. R. Co. controlling as it does the transportation facilities of the Peninsula, has been and still is discriminating against the shippers of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland and Virginia in favor of those of Norfolk and points south, in direct violation of the first four sections of the Inter-State Commerce laws. These violations have been so gross, so glaring in the face of all common decency, the rights of our people have been so wholly disregarded that the documentary evidence to establish the claims or grievances that we have presented will be so overwhelming that we fear not the results of the findings of the commission. And the people of the whole Peninsula are standing by the State Grange in their suit against the largest corporation in this country for redress of the wrongs they are complaining of.

These brief sketches of a portion of the work that is being accomplished by the Grange in Delaware will suffice to show our true condition. Practical results, in my opinion, representing such evidence of prosperity are of infinitely greater value to our Order, exemplifying the necessity and influence of the Grange, than the highest degree of strength numerically we could wish for.

GEORGIA.

T. H. KIMBROUGH, MASTER.

W. M. and Members N. Grange:

Wishing to learn the true status of our subordinate Granges, and being anxious to render such assistance as I might be able, I began to visit and lecture in S. W. Ga., 12th of July, and in every section met with

much encouragement. Here we saw the different organizations greatly revived and their numerical strength fully doubled. P. M. Gillis and myself arranged to visit every section of our State, but as we were getting our work well under way, heavy rains began and materially interfered with our programme. Owing to these continuous rains (the most destructive ever visited upon our State), after much expense to myself, I was forced to give up and get home the best I could, to find my crops and other property greatly damaged. This state of affairs lasted from 27th of July until about the 25th of September, when a most terrific storm visited many sections, which so demoralized and embarrassed our people I felt unwilling to continue the work, nor was I able to proceed.

If we could have carried out our programme I feel confident the numerical strength throughout the State would have been increased from 50 to 75 per cent.

We have been well aware of the fact for the past six or eight years that one of the great difficulties in our own State was that we needed leaders in our order of State notoriety and reputation, who could give us more than a local influence. In this we have been disappointed, for our leaders have all come directly from the corn and cotton fields, and were not able to do what they felt to be a duty, and were willing and anxious to do.

We were therefore in a condition to highly appreciate the fact that the National Grange had secured the services of our esteemed Bro. J. N. Lipscomb to help us in our section, and would here take the privilege of tendering our thanks to the Executive Committee who so kindly considered our necessities and manifested a willingness to render us assistance.

We highly appreciate our Lecture documents by Bro. Whitehead as the means of accomplishing much good.

While we of Georgia have not made the progress we

desired or expected, yet we are nevertheless very thankful for every expression of sympathy, brotherly love or encouragement we have received from Bros. throughout the Union, whether they be of a private or official character.

-We are anxiously trusting that we will in the near future be privileged to exhibit to you a mark of Georgia hospitality. Will greet any of you as brothers and sisters, and welcome you as a National organization.

Our membership is composed of a brotherhood who stood by our Order under more discouraging circumstances, and to-day stand pledged to its principles; are bidding God speed to our fraternity, and are under promise to work on and work ever until our people be free, independent, prosperous and happy.

AS SUMMARY.

Five Granges reorganized in western and southwestern portions of the State, and in this same section the subordinate lodges have increased their numerical strength, are reaping the benefits of our Order. In other sections I fear a lack of interest.

ILLINOIS.

E. A. GILLER, MASTER.

Worthy Master and Fellow Patrons:

I again have to sing the same old song for the great Agricultural State of Illinois as Corse did at Altatona Pass,—we are “holding the fort” with a slight gain in membership, our increase the past year, according to the secretary’s books, being 271 and our losses 213, showing a net gain of 58 members. True ’tis not many, but it shows that the tide has turned in old foggy Illinois. And that is not all; at this time last year we had a debt of near \$1,500 hanging over us, but the sterling men and women of our Order went down into

their pockets and wiped it out, and to-day we are free from debt and have a surplus in the treasury of several hundred dollars which we intend to use for lecture work, and are willing to use the same in paying some of these grand men and women who have done so much for our grand cause in the field during the past year; that is, as soon as they can be spared from more promising fields. I am sorry to say that there is a scarcity of good talkers willing to take the field in our State. Again, to show that our people are in earnest and mean business. I will state that, owing to the depleted condition of our treasury, our members have received no pay for attending the State Grange meetings, footing their own bills, and yet, strange to relate, our meetings have been better attended than before, and more enthusiasm has been manifested, and next month, should the weather be propitious, I look for a grand gathering of our members at Springfield, the capital of the State, at which meeting I hope to see plans laid that will start our State on the up grade and place her where she of right belongs, in the foremost ranks of the Grange column. Those of you who have read the Grange News are aware that we have a live, wide-awake organ, and the editors inform me that although no expense to the State Grange, it is paying its way. In conclusion I will say that the signs of the times indicate that the Grange in Illinois is a permanent fixture.

On motion of Bro. Robie, Me., at 12 M., the Grange took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

2 o'clock P. M.

In accordance with previous announcement, a meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Representa-

tives, when the following order of public exercises was observed, at least five thousand being present:

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MUSIC.

Prayer.....Chaplain
 Address of Welcome.....Gov. C. G. Luce
 Response.....Put Darden, of Miss., Master National Grange
 Address.....Hon. O. M. Barnes, Lansing
 Address.....Ex-Gov. Frederick Robie, Maine
 Address....."Agricultural College," Hon. Edwin Willits
 Prest. Mich. Agricultural College.

MUSIC.

Address.....Hon. J. M. Lipscomb, South Carolina
 Address.....Hon. E. P. Allen, Ypsilanti
 Address.....Hon. J. H. Brigham, Ohio
 Exercise.....Columbia and Thirty-five Associates
 Music.....Lansing High School

The exercises were interestingly interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

7:30 o'clock P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master, and the call of States for reports of State Masters was resumed.

INDIANA.

MILTON TRUSLER, MASTER.

Worthy Master:

During the past year one new Grange has been organized and several dormant ones revived. The Order still lives and does much in moulding public sentiment. We have several fire insurance companies, which have saved thousand of dollars to the farmers. What we need is a series of public lectures, such as the few given us by Brother Whitehead, and a better circulation of Grange

papers, and then followed up with a reorganizer. We are not as strong as we have been, but much richer in experience. I am not able to make a full report of the Order in Indiana, from the fact that many of the county deputies have failed to report to me the condition of the Order in their respective counties.

KENTUCKY.

J. D. CLARDY, MASTER.

Worthy Master :

It is a sad reflection on human frailties and the uncertainties of man's calculations, to realize the facts as they exist at the end of the year, instead of the rosy promises of its beginning. So it is in reference to the Grange in Ky. The full fruition of our expectations has not been realized. And instead of being able to make a very favorable report as we had hoped, we can only say we are about holding our own, with some favorable signs of improvement. Our reports from the subordinate Granges do not show any increase in membership. Four Granges have been reorganized during the year, and some other work done from which we expect good results. Under the auspices of the Lecture department of the National Grange Bro. J. H. Brigham has twice visited our State and delivered a number of lectures, greatly to the satisfaction and we trust to the lasting benefit of our people. In most instances the lectures were well attended and the people deeply interested.

I have visited many parts of the State during the past year, and find one of the greatest hindrances to an increase of membership in the Order is the high fees. Where only one member of a family joins now at three dollars, the whole family would join at one dollar. Other farmers' organizations are spreading rapidly in some parts of our State, with very small fees or none at

all. Farmers are induced to join, and thus estranged from the Grange, the only organization which can do them real and lasting good. Let us "be wise and redeem the time."

IOWA.

J. E. BLACKFORD, MASTER.

Worthy Master :

In accordance with custom, as well as with a resolution of the National Grange, I submit the following report of the state of the Order in Iowa.

In common with the earnest members of the Order in the State, I regret exceedingly that I cannot report it in such condition as we could wish, but we are glad that we are able to report an *advance*. We have made a slight increase, both in the number of Granges and in membership. I believe we have reorganized twelve subordinate Granges since the last meeting of this body, and measures are now being taken that we hope will result in the reorganization of two or three more before the meeting of the State Grange next month.

We also feel encouraged by the fact that in one of our counties a Pomona Grange was *asked for* and organized, it being the *only one* in the State, all former ones having become dormant *years* ago.

From the meager reports I receive from the subordinate Granges I should infer that they are reasonably prosperous. Some of them I know are increasing in membership and all the attributes that go to make strong and efficient Granges.

There seems to be a general feeling among the farmers of our State that they *ought to organize*, and while the Order of the P. of H. is making this slow advance the Farmers' Alliance is being *rapidly* organized.

Though the objects of both organizations are substantially the same, I think every one acquainted with

the *form* would give the preference to that of the Grange, but the Alliance is much the cheaper of the two, and for that reason has the preference among farmers who have suffered from two successive years of drouth, as well as from low prices for their products.

We were fortunate that our State was one of those included in our Worthy Lecturer's "Raid on the West."

We hope that Bro. Whitehead's hurried visit will result in lasting good. We must believe the thousand truths he tells, and tells in his *inimitable way*, will be as good seed sown, that some of it at least will grow and bear fruit.

What we need most is that the National Grange shall so change the work of our Order that its government shall be more democratic. That it shall recognize the right of subordinate Granges to regulate all matters pertaining exclusively to their *own welfare* in their *own way*. And more important still, that the ritualistic work of the first four degrees be *simplified* and largely abridged.

And the most important of all, that the cost of membership be *reduced*, so that the poor may enjoy its benefits. In the language of our lamented Bro. Aiken, "Our initiation fee never kept out a *corrupt* man, but it has excluded many a *poor but worthy* man." In the hope that these reforms may be speedily inaugurated, we will labor on in faith and with fidelity.

MAINE.

FREDERICK ROBIE, MASTER.

The condition of the Order of P. of H. in the State of Maine continues to move along on an upward grade. There have been eight new Granges organized, and several dormant Granges have been reinstated, and one

Pomona Grange has been organized during the past year. From the best information that I can get from our State Secretary, and other sources, I find we have in each and every county in the State a flourishing and efficient Pomona Grange, and that there are 209 active subordinate Granges, most of them doing good work, and our actual active membership exceeds 15,000. I think our membership may reach 15,500 before the annual meeting in December.

There has been a growing interest in Grange work during the year, and our Grange accessions of late come from the younger members of the farmers' families. There have been twelve new Grange halls built and dedicated during the past year, and as many more are in the process of construction. The Grange halls in Maine are very numerous, costing from one to five thousand dollars, and it is a strong element of our success.

Our Worthy National Lecturer lectured in our State, at the expense of the State Grange, for the space of two weeks, and was able to address daily two or more large audiences in widely separated districts. I had the satisfaction of being with him, and can testify to his efficiency and power for good work, and am able to record the practical results which have followed his labors. The key-note to Grange success is the education and development of the brain power of the farmers of this nation, discussions on all questions which interest the farmer, comparing views, literary exercises, declamations, readings, social conversation, and the introduction of the benefits of the Chatauquian methods and active coöperation have done much for the Grange of Maine. Our mutual fire insurance companies, mutual aid associations, and the State coöperative store have been well sustained and are upon a strong financial basis. The elevation of our Order, a just personal estimation

and exercise of our industrial claims for religious, political and social recognition when aggregated constitute the power and means of our success and triumphs as an agricultural people.

MASSACHUSETTS.

JAMES DRAPER, MASTER.

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of the National Grange:

In presenting this my eighth annual report to the National Grange, upon the condition of the Order in Massachusetts, it is gratifying to state that the prosperity we have enjoyed during all these years still continues, and the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven may justly be called a red letter year in the history of the Order in our State.

Our meetings, both local and district, have been well attended and full of interest and profit to the membership; there is hardly a Grange that has not added new members the past year, and in the work of covering new fields with Grange organizations we have been equally successful.

From the Secretary's books I find that we have organized nine new Granges and reorganized one, the aggregate gain in membership being 705. Added to this, the fifteen new Granges we have organized in Rhode Island, with a membership of 535, a detailed account of which is given in my report as overseer, we find that the Order has been increased by twenty-five Granges and 1,240 members.

The Deputies Inspection Service continues to grow in favor and is resulting in a marked improvement in our ritualistic work, and greater earnestness on the part of the officers of the Grange to conform to all laws and usages in conducting the affairs of their several Granges. We believe that this service should be adopted in all the

States and that the National Grange should perfect the same and supply all necessary printed matter at cost.

We have perfected the organization of a Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Company on a solid basis and have placed 473 policies, representing \$563,000 insurance on the property of Patrons, confining our risks exclusively to members of the Order.

In matters of legislation our organization has been recognized as never before, and we have secured the passage of all measures presented that affect the farming interests of the State, with the exception of the oleomargarine question which we have to deal with again the coming winter.

We have had the pleasure of dedicating another Grange Hall this year, which is one of the best indications we have of the faith of the members in the perpetuity of the Order.

THE LECTURE FIELD.

The work of the National Grange Lecturer, Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, in February and March last, and that of Bro. D. H. Thing, Deputy National Lecturer, in May, making a series of twenty-five or more lectures, has been productive of much good.

This lecture work has been practically self-sustaining, each Grange paying the cost of the same, so that there has been no draught made on the National Grange lecture fund on account of the work done in Massachusetts. The line of Grange literature prepared by the lecture department of the National Grange has been liberally purchased and a large additional supply prepared by our own State Grange. These have been freely used with results so encouraging that we shall make greater use of this the coming year, as the best means of distributing information to the Grangeless towns of the State.

In a word, the prosperity we are enjoying as an Order has not been brought about by sitting with folded hands, waiting for the "year of jubilee" to come, but by earnest, devoted work and personal sacrifice on the part of the officers and deputies of the State Grange, and which has been encouraged by a like devotion on the part of the Masters and officers of the subordinate Granges, who have given of their time, talent and means to maintain an interest in the Order, and striving to reap the greatest benefits that can accrue to the members through a greater sincerity and devotion to its objects and principles.

All of which is fraternally presented.

MICHIGAN.

C. G. LUCE, MASTER.

The Order in Michigan is in a healthy condition. Have organized six subordinate Granges and one Pomona Grange during the year. The educational work is slowly but surely advancing.

The social improvement of the membership is an important feature of our work, and we have abundant evidence that our efforts in this direction have been crowned with success. In many of the most flourishing Granges in the State earnest efforts have been made to enlist the young men and maidens. This has added to the interest of young and old.

The general management has been such as to disarm prejudice, and the Order in the State enjoys the confidence and good will of the public to a great extent.

The impression at one time entertained by some that the Grange had come to accomplish some one single purpose and then cease to live has been eradicated from the minds of all.

The greatest difficulty encountered here is a ten-

dency to carelessness and apathy. If the lethargy that at times and places settles down upon the members can be overcome progress is assured. Much ingenuity is required to do this. We resort to not one but to many things in our efforts to accomplish it. Many have adopted what is known in this State as the *contest plan*: A scale of points is arranged, captains appointed; by these the members are chosen. Thus a generous rivalry is stimulated. Men and women, boys and girls become public readers, writers, and speakers who scarcely knew they could utter a word before. In this way many new members have been secured and the faith of the old ones renewed. In only one or two instances has the strife become so heated as to engender unpleasant feelings among the membership.

The Pomona Grange does much to strengthen the Order.

The Grange Visitor is still filling well its place.

Our Worthy Lecturer, Jason Woodman, and Sister Mayo have worthily occupied the platform during the last year.

While we have some things to discourage, there is much in the outlook to strengthen our faith and stimulate our hopes for the future of an Order that came as a necessity, and exists to promote the welfare of the tillers of the soil of this State and country.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CHARLES M'DANIEL, MASTER.

Worthy Master and Patrons:

The Old Granite State during the past year has continued to advance with a steady and healthy growth in Grange work. Nine new Granges have been organized, five re-organized and one Pomona Grange formed, making four active working Pomona Granges. We

have made a net gain of more than 800 members, which is about the same as last year, while the number of new Granges is the same. Our State and Grange continue the observance of "Arbor day," and the Grange generally observed "Children's day" in June, agreeably to a proclamation issued by the State Master, with the advice of the Executive Committee.

We have formally dedicated one new Grange Hall, and another is ready for the same ceremony as soon as we return. Patrons' trade cards have been continued as per arrangement of last year. The "Fire Insurance Company," so wisely planned in 1886, is not doing business, but there is an increasing confidence among our Patrons for its practical work.

The systems of annual Grange inspection of the State Master and Deputies has been continued, in which all books, accounts, care of "regalia," and proficiency in work are examined and reported, at the annual State meeting, as to correctness and proficiency.

Our three Pomona Granges held public meetings and festivals in August which were well attended and addressed by Hon. D. H. Thibault of Maine, and other Patrons of our own State.

Our second annual State Grange Fair was holden at Tilton upon same site as last year, although large additions had been made by Hon. Charles E. Tilton's generosity. The first and second days were dark and dreary, yet full 20,000 people were in attendance, including our State Legislature in a body, and Congressmen McKinney and Gallinger and other prominent men and Patrons addressed the multitude.

The exhibit was confined to members of the Grange, except manufacturers and dealers in agricultural implements and fertilizers.

No gambling, pool selling or horse racing being allowed, and temperance was fully demonstrated.

There remains some \$600 in treasury above expenses.

Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, National Grange Lecturer, delivered a series of forty-three lectures in twenty-three days, public and private, which considering the inclemency of the weather, were well attended and highly appreciated, and have resulted in much good to the Order. The expense of these were paid by the several Granges where he lectured. These lectures being supplemented by his circulars and leaflets, which we have received weekly, have been a source of pleasure and profit to our subordinate Granges. Our State Secretary, Bro. N. J. Bachelder, who has served as Assistant Secretary for the past two years at the National Grange, has been elected Secretary of our State Board of Agriculture, and is doing much to increase the interest in agriculture. Also several of our Patrons have been appointed by the Governor and council upon the State board, which is very gratifying to our organization.

It is but just and proper that I should state that we were obliged to accept the resignation of Bro. Wm. H. Stinson, your present Assistant Steward, from his office as State Master at our last annual meeting, which resignation was accepted with great reluctance by our State Grange, as he had been educating himself and practicing Grange work for the past twelve years with that zeal and perseverance best known to those who know him best. We have endeavored to carry out the work he had so wisely and judiciously planned, and had he continued to guide the ship we have no doubt he could have set forth more satisfactory results, yet we have no reason to complain but many causes to be thankful for the continued prosperity of the Grange in our native Granite State.

NEW JERSEY.

RICHMAN COLES.

Worthy Master :

The numerical strength of the Grange in our State has not increased to any great extent during the past year. The strong Granges are growing stronger it is true, and the weak ones are holding their own except losses by death or change of home; with now and then a new recruit added to their list of membership.

It is not then the increasing strength in numbers of which we are proud, but of the amount of its good work and the increased confidence it is gaining with the people.

The Farmers' Reliance, a Grange fire insurance company, organized and conducted within the Order alone, has given it much strength; at the same time giving it a high standing with those who are not members of the organization. The people of each the northern and southern sections of the State, learning of the advantages derived by the peach growers of the little State of Delaware, by co-operating together have organized a Peach Exchange in each section, where the products of their orchards may be sold to the highest bidder for cash and therefore avoid the uncertainty of returns if sent to the commission houses, in distant markets, while it is not confined strictly to the members of the Order, yet it is acknowledged as the outgrowth of the Grange and has given much strength thereto in those sections.

The State Grange Executive Committee have established business relations with firms of Philadelphia for the purchase for cash of almost all of the necessities of the household and farm at a reduced price, but the peculiar situation of our State, lying as it does directly between the two largest cities of the Union, with almost

hourly communication thereto, our members do not avail themselves of the opportunities as much as would make it a great success.

However, to those who do not have the time to spend in visiting the cities, it is a degree of satisfaction that we have those relations established, where they can send under the seal of the Grange, for their necessities, with some assurance that their orders will be promptly and satisfactorily filled.

The State Board of Agriculture and the Patrons of Husbandry are working entirely in harmony with and are giving much strength to each other; the membership of the county boards are composed chiefly of the members of the Grange, and it is to those members that both the county and State Boards receive their greatest support, but it at the same time does not interfere with the Grange work.

The State Agricultural College and Experimental Station, with Professor George H. Cook at its head, acknowledge the members of the Grange as his most efficient helpers and workers in carrying on his experiments in agriculture.

Brother Thing, of Maine, Assistant Lecturer of the National Grange, gave us a course of 23 lectures during the month of March in this year, nearly all of which were well attended by members and others, from which good results have followed.

While we would not wish to undervalue the importance and usefulness of Grange lectures, yet we must acknowledge the Grange press as a most efficient aid in building up and maintaining the Order, and making it a grand success; and the National and State Granges would do well to give them all the encouragement and support possible.

A good Grange Lecturer will do much to arouse the dull members of the Order, or to awaken a train of

thought in the minds of other of his hearers, yet it needs a weekly visitor in the shape of a good Grange paper to keep him constantly reminded of the duty he owes to society and to those of his profession.

There is no just reason why every Grange county in the country should not have a column in its local paper devoted solely to the work of the Order, and used for the purpose of advocating its doctrines and principles as well as informing the people of its work and achievements.

The members of the Order in New Jersey have great faith and confidence in its purposes and are looking forward to the time when all our best farmers will ask to be enrolled as members.

NORTH CAROLINA.

W. R. WILLIAMS, MASTER.

Worthy Master :

I have the pleasure of reporting that the Grange in North Carolina has been on the upward grade for the last year; but within the last three months a real boom has set in. We only had representation by the liberal construction of the excellent treasurer at our last National meeting; just did get in, that was all. And then I thought that some of the brethren looked at me askance with a kind of dubious uncertainty that made me feel a little sensitive. Now we have two new Granges to report, and 55 re-organized during the year, making 70, and at least 1,000 more members than at last year. The re-organized Granges are effectually the same as the new, as the most of them had not existed for near ten years, and some of them not since the year of their organization.

This boom, if not caused, was greatly aided, by the little assistance, which was thankfully received, from the National Grange.

I hope to have some more assistance than last year. It is now or never with us, as the Alliance is rapidly moving in almost every county, and have already absorbed, or at least crippled, two of my Granges. They claim to be cheaper and more coöperative and aggressive than the Grange.

RHODE ISLAND

J. G. PECKHAM, MASTER.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

Some time during the winter of 1886-7 inquiries from Rhode Island were made of Brother James Draper, Master of the Massachusetts State Grange, in regard to the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, seeking information about the objects of, the steps to be taken in organizing and the ultimate benefits aimed at. Brother Draper immediately had a large quantity of literature sent for distribution. Soon after Brother Arthur A. Brigham, Massachusetts State Secretary and National Deputy for Rhode Island, addressed a meeting of farmers, and on March 18, after a careful and lucid explanation of the principles of the Order by Brother Draper, which was supplemented by one of Brother Whitehead's thrilling addresses, Brother Draper organized Narragansett Grange No. 1, with forty-seven charter members. Soon after Brother Brigham organized Cumberland and Border Granges in the north part of the State.

On the 20th day of August a field day was held under the joint auspices of the Patrons of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, at Oakland Beach, a shore resort on Narragansett Bay, where a large number of farmers were addressed by Governor Davis, of Rhode Island, Brother Whitehead, National Lecturer, and Professor Alvoid, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and by Brothers Draper, Hale, of Connecticut and Brigham. At this time there was inaugur-

ated an active and aggressive Grange campaign. Headquarters were established on the State and Washington county fair grounds, and the State was literally flooded with literature, much of which was prepared especially for Rhode Island. Shortly after this twelve more Granges were formed; three by Brother Draper and eight by Brother Brigham, which resulted in the organization by Brother Draper of the Washington County Grange October 4, and the State Grange October 10, with an aggregate charter membership of 535, and which has since been increased, so that to-day there are probably 600 members of the Order in Rhode Island. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Brothers Draper and Brigham for their active and efficient Grange work in Rhode Island, and to them belongs the credit of her being represented in the National Grange to-day.

The people of Rhode Island have ever been noted for their conservatism. She was the last of the original thirteen States to sign the articles of confederation, and she is the last to receive the Grange.

The farmers of Rhode Island are composed of a sturdy yeomanry, and the Grange has already upon its rolls the names of many of these staunch and representative men and women, with a good prospect of a largely increased membership in the near future. We find from present appearances, Rhode Island is good Grange soil, the seed has taken root, the whole lump feels the effects of the leaven, and doubtless she will perform her part towards elevating the noble Order of Patrons of Husbandry commensurate with her population and extent of territory.

TENNESSEE.

W. H. NELSON, MASTER.

Worthy Master :—We regret to report that the interests of our Order in Tennessee are not so satisfactory as we could wish. Owing to a combination of circumstances but little progress has been made during the present year. Formerly we had eleven hundred Granges, now we have about twenty only. The causes which led to these results are too complicated and too numerous to be given in this report.

TEXAS.

A. J. ROSE, MASTER.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange :

I regret to say that I am not able to report as large a membership on our rolls as we had twelve months ago. There are a number of things that have for the time impeded our progress. The prevailing drought for the past two years has forced many from their homes to more favored sections to enable them to secure the necessities of life. Destitution was so great in 1886 that our legislature appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for their relief. In addition to this, Patrons of Husbandry and citizens throughout the State and in others aided in this work. I wish here to state in behalf of our brothers and sisters, that these contributions were thankfully received and highly appreciated. While we have many obstacles to meet, yet we have great faith in believing that we will finally be able to overcome them.

You will learn from the Secretary's report that we have organized but few Granges the past year. Several halls have been dedicated.

Our coöperative business has suffered from a departure from a well established principle, that of buying

and selling for cash. Our wholesale and purchasing Agency, the Texas Coöperative Association Patrons of Husbandry has done remarkably well, returning a net profit of over twenty thousand dollars the past year. This association has established a purchasing agency in the city of New York. This has brought us to the door of the manufacturers, thus accomplishing one of our declared purposes. This is an important step, one in which every State should unite in order to secure the best results. In failing to unite and carry out our principles is the great hindering cause to our progress. The key to our present and future success will be found in the means that will unite us in carrying out our declaration of purposes.

Our Fire Insurance Association has been more than self-sustaining the past year. Our paper, the Texas Farmer, is extending its usefulness each year.

It will be remembered that two years ago I advocated: 1st, that the minimum fee for membership be placed at \$1; 2d, that the National Grange fix its quarterly dues from the State Granges; 3d, that the State Granges be permitted to regulate their fees and dues within their respective jurisdictions. I am still of the opinion that this change would prove beneficial in our State.

Our Agricultural and Mechanical College is still growing more in favor with the people in spite of the opposition it has met with from the managers of the university. At our last legislature there was mustered all the forces that could be brought to bear by the Regents to take it from under the management of the board of directors and place it under their own management. They also bitterly opposed the use of any portion of the university fund by the college; they failed in these attempts and the college obtained a sufficient amount to meet its present needs. The college opened

with a much larger attendance than heretofore. The next session of our State Grange will be held at the college.

In connection with the college I may be permitted to state that I am a member of the Board of Directors, and we have the management of what is known as the Prairie View Normal School. That is a State institution to prepare the colored people for teachers. These all get their tuition free, and one from each senatorial district, recommended by the Senator, and fifteen appointed by the Board of Directors for the State at large, get their board and tuition free. Perhaps there is no State doing more for the education of the colored people than Texas, with her free school-houses all over the State, and a public fund that maintains the schools from four to six months in the year.

Now, Worthy Master, in conclusion we wish to say that we have no cause for alarm, although many of our members are scattered, thus bringing dormancy for the time of a number of our Granges, yet they are patrons nevertheless, and will with returning seasons return to the Grange. We entertain a strong hope that with good crops the coming year, and with proper effort, we will be able to make a more favorable report at the next session of the National Grange.

VERMONT.

A. MESSER, MASTER.

Worthy Master :

In presenting a brief and condensed report of the work of the Grange in the Green Mountain State during the past year, it gives me pleasure to state that much real progress has been made, and that the Order in Vermont is upon a stronger and better foundation than for many years. The gain in membership has not been large, but the gain in public sentiment and tan-

gible results has been as much as could reasonably be expected. The following agencies have each contributed to this desired result. Vermont being the weakest of the New England States in effective Grange work, the National Grange through its Executive Committee, and the National Lecturer generously gave us much needed help in the field by sending Deputy National Lecturer, Hon. D. H. Thing of Maine, to assist in stemming the tide of adversity and turning it in the right direction. Bro. Thing gave a series of lectures in the State in February and another in September. The first lecture which was given resulted in the formation of a new Grange; this was followed by several reorganizations and additions to the membership of existing Granges. Immediately following these lectures in February, Hon. Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange, gave four days to the work of the Order in different parts of the State which resulted in much good.

In September the National Lecturer again visited Vermont, and spoke in seven different towns, with most excellent results. Bro. Thing immediately followed with his second series of lectures, mostly in the northern portion of the State. It is due to each of these workers in the Grange cause to say that they labored earnestly and efficiently while in the State, and the Patrons of Vermont are truly grateful for their valuable services. Another powerful agency in the work has been the press. While I would not rely wholly on the printed page for complete results, yet I am fully satisfied that the newspaper, as a forerunner and an educator as well, is absolutely indispensable for the continued prosperity and stability of our Order. The Rural Vermonter is the only farmers' paper published in Vermont, and it is the fearless and outspoken champion of the Grange and farmers' interests generally. Its wide cir-

culatation outside the Order enables it to reach a class of farmers who formerly knew little or nothing of the Grange and the practical work of our grand organization. The fruits of this silent but powerful agency are so seen on every hand.

Still another agency has been the personal work of the officers and members of the Grange. This work has been continued throughout the year, and its results have been gratifying indeed, the most noticeable of which is the victory over railroad monopoly which was gained at the hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Rutland in September, by which the farmers of the State vindicated their rights and secured a reduction in freight rates, amounting to nearly 33½ per cent.

Under the existing statutes of the State the Governor has the right to appoint counsel for the people when their interests are at stake, and much credit is due Gov. E. J. Ormsbee for the appointment of Ex-U. S. Attorney Kittridge Haskins, of Brattleboro, as counsel for the Grange to prepare the case, and great honor is also due Senator Geo. F. Edmunds for his able argument of the case for the Grange before the commission. His valuable services to the farmers of the State and Nation in this connection will not soon be forgotten.

During the year a system of deputy work and Grange inspection has been established, which has already resulted in much good to the Order, and which promises abundant results in the future. I do not expect a large increase in membership the coming year, but I do expect a steady and healthy growth, because I believe that the intelligent farmers of the Green Mountains are beginning to realize the practical benefits of organization.

VIRGINIA.

X. X. CHARTTERS, MASTER.

Worthy Master:

The Order in the State of Virginia has not made such progress as I had liked to report at this meeting.

In my State we have a large area of territory which is not settled and many farmers live at too great a distance to attend. We hope for better days in the near future, but since your last meeting an organization known as the Farmers' Assembly has been started in my State, and from the fact that there is no initiation fee required in that, and simply a monthly dues of ten cents, our farmers have rallied under that standard, but without organization it cannot stand and but comparatively few of the Assemblies meet at this day. I think they will eventually do us good. During Brother Whitehead's visit and in one of his intellectual and persuasive lectures, one whole Assembly came into the Grange. Could we have had him longer in our State, he would have added largely to our numbers, his speeches and slips which are circulated throughout the State have done great good and put our people to thinking. The press is glad to get his weekly slips, and they have been spread before the people, and by this means our people are becoming educated. I think it a wise expenditure of money.

Brother J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, gave us as much of his time as he could, and did a vast amount of good. I was sick during his visit to us, and could not be with him, but good reports are coming into my office daily of his work. Virginia needs a lecturer, and I hope the National Grange will do the best it can for us this year, and I will promise it a better report. We have reorganized some one or two dormant Granges since we last met, and others are asking to come back to their

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first love. We have inaugurated a Fire and Life Insurance Company in our State for the benefit of our Order, and they promise to do well and become a great lever in pushing the Order forward.

The Grange Camp Association held its third annual exhibition last August, which proved a success. Our business system of co-operation under the "ordering system" has worked splendidly and to the general satisfaction of our members. We have arranged with business houses in Philadelphia and all are well pleased.

We find some difficulty in getting our Granges to report and send in dues regularly to the Secretary. Most of our Granges are in a prosperous condition.

We have three Pomona Granges in the State. All are active and doing a good work.

WISCONSIN.

S. C. CARR, MASTER.

We have been unfortunate in Wisconsin. Our State Lecturer has not done any work in two years.

Our Grange Bulletin was merged into the Western Farmer three years ago, for all time, the contract read. Last December the editors of the Farmer failed, the assignee dropped our Grange Bulletin from the mast head and we were left out.

The Grange News, printed at Belleville, Ill., invited us to step aboard their ship, and we are now sailing with them into a Grange harbor.

Bro. C. L. Whitney of Michigan, for five weeks, has been preaching good Grange doctrine among our people and we expect good results will follow.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead, Lecturer of the National Grange, gave us four lectures in October which nearly electrified his audiences. Five hundred people heard him at Milton Junction, and the expression we heard

on every hand was: "He is the best speaker we ever heard." If he should ever come to Wisconsin again, we have no halls that would hold the people.

Brother Norman J. Colman, Commissioner of Agriculture, being present, the Worthy Master invited him to address the Grange, which he did in a very acceptable manner.

At 9'clock P. M. the labors of the day were closed to meet on Friday at 9.30 A. M.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, November 18, 1887.

9:30 o'clock A. M.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the order of the previous day. Present, officers and members as on former days.

The roll was called and a quorum found present.

The Journal was read and approved.

Bro. J. N. Lipscomb, S. C., asked and obtained unanimous consent to introduce the following, which, on his motion, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Hon. U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, when the incumbent is a Patron of Husbandry in good standing, shall be *ex-officio* an honorary member of the National Grange during his term of office and have all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

Brother Lipscomb presented a copy of the "Hatch Bill" on the establishment of Experiment Stations and asked that it be referred to a special committee of five, who shall, after due consideration thereof, report their conclusion upon its various provisions, together with such changes and amendments as in their opinion enhance the benefits to the great mass of agricultural workers throughout the nation, and remove from it all points of doubtful construction.

On motion the above was adopted and the Worthy Master appointed the following committee: J. N. Lipscomb, S. C.; J. H. Brigham, O.; W. A. Armstrong, N. Y.; A. Messer, Vt.; Wm. Sims, Kan.

On call of the roll of States for the introduction of business for reference without debate, the following were presented:

By Bro. Milton Trusler, Ind:

A resolution providing for representation in the National Grange when the Master of the State Grange cannot attend.

Referred to the committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. Jas. Draper, Mass.:

Resolution in reference to postal reform.

Referred to committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. J. H. Brigham, O.:

Resolution in regard to the reduction of fees.

Referred to committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. J. N. Lipscomb, S. C.:

Resolution in regard to reduction of dispensation fees to subordinate Granges one-third.

Referred to committee on Constitution and By-laws.

By Bro. W. H. Nelson, Tenn.:

Resolution in regard to reports of Masters of State Granges to the National Grange.

Referred to the committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. X. X. Chartters, Va.:

Resolution in regard to representation in State Granges.

Referred to committee on Good of the Order.

Under the head of Reports or Recommendations of Officers, Bro. M. Whitehead, N. J., Worthy Lecturer, submitted his annual report, and, on motion of Bro. W. H. Nelson, Tenn., it was referred to the committee on Division of Labor.

Bro. F. M. McDowell, N. Y., Worthy Treasurer, pre-

sented a supplementary report, and on motion of Bro. Luce, Michigan, the same was ordered to be printed with the original report presented Wednesday.

On call for reports from standing committees, the committee on Order of Business made a report, which was amended and adopted as follows:

We, the undersigned Committee on Order of Business, would respectfully submit the following:

1. Opening the Grange.
2. Calling the Roll.
3. Reading Minutes of preceding day.
4. Call of Roll of States for the introduction of business for reference, without debate.
5. Reports or Recommendations of Officers.
6. Reports of the Executive Committee.
7. Reports of Standing Committees.
8. Reports of Special Committees.
9. Motions and Resolutions.
10. Special Orders of the Day.
11. Miscellaneous or unfinished business.

Your Committee would further recommend that Daily Sessions be held as follows:

Morning Session from 9.30 A. M. to 12 P. M. Afternoon Session from 2 to 6. Evening Session 7.30.

MILTON TRUSLER.
J. D. CLARDY.
Mrs. M. N. PECKHAM.
Mrs. L. B. MESSER.
A. N. BROWN.

Committee.

By Brother W. R. Williams, N. C.:

Resolutions condemning "speculations in futures."

Referred to committee on Good of the Order.

Brother Chartters, Va., offered the following, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

That the thanks of this National Grange be extended to the young ladies of Capital Grange, Lansing, Mich., for the entertaining exercises which contributed so much to our enjoyment; also to Mrs. Rarick and the pupils of the high school, for singing.

The Worthy Secretary read the following, and on motion of Bro. C. G. Luce, Mich., the invitation was accepted:

LANSING, MICH., Nov. 18, 1887.

To the Members of the National Grange, and to visiting Brothers and Sisters, Greeting:

Capital Grange No. 540 hereby extend to you an invitation to be present at their regular meeting, Saturday, Nov. 19th, at seven o'clock P. M., at their Grange hall, North Lansing.

Fraternally,

ALBERT D. BANK, *Master.*

Brother A. N. Brown, Delaware, offered the following which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Worthy Master of the National Grange is hereby instructed to extend the fraternal greetings of this National Grange to the National body of the Women's Christian Temperance Union Council, in annual session in the city of Nashville, Tennessee, and express our high appreciation of the noble work of their association for God, home and our native land.

Under the call of unfinished business, Masters of State Granges submitted reports as follows:

NEW YORK.

W. A. ARMSTRONG, MASTER.

The Grange in New York has made progress in the past year as in each of the half dozen years immediately preceding, its course having in that period increased uninterruptedly by gains in membership. It is gratifying, however, to observe that gains in the past year have been greater than before. New fields have been occupied, new organizations effected in localities from which radiating influence extending into still wider fields gives promise of a larger harvest awaiting only the process of time. As a proof of interest in the

Order, it is worthy of note that several officers of the New York State Grange attend this session as visitors, moved by desire to know more of the Order in which they have rendered useful service. In the State of New York all signs are encouraging. There is that confidence which is begotten of strength. There are no jealousies, but everywhere good will abounds and hope is buoyant.

PENNSYLVANIA.

LEONARD RHONE, MASTER.

Worthy Master: In compliance with the usages of the National Grange I have the honor of herewith submitting the report of the Pennsylvania State Grange for 1887. It is a source of great pleasure to note an improved condition of the order in the State since my last report.

There were admitted to membership by initiations, during the December quarter, 1886, 250; during March quarter, 1887, 476; during June quarter, 1887, 429, and during September quarter, 1887, 266.

We have organized 27 new Granges, with an aggregate charter membership of 648, and re-organized 9 dormant Granges, with an aggregate membership of 145, making a total increase of 2,160 members.

We have lost but two Granges during the year by suspension for non-payment of dues and we have hopes of resuscitating both of these before the meeting of our State Grange in December next.

Quarterly reports and payment of dues have been more prompt than heretofore and our income from this source will show an increase of \$500 above that of 1886, and \$700 above that of 1885.

This improved condition has only been secured by the persistent hard labor of years to make the Order in the

State a real personal advantage to each individual member.

A Pennsylvania farmer is not easily moved by any new or novel scheme of excitement that promises a great revolution in his condition as a farmer. In public affairs, as in individual business, he is methodical and plodding; relying more on well tried and established methods to better his condition, than on great inducements or promises of the "new way." Therefore, we are compelled to make our Order in Pennsylvania eminently practical so as to address it to his methodical judgment.

With these characteristics he naturally looks upon organization to be of any practical use to his class that it must do for him what the corn exchange, the board of trade or the chamber of commerce does for other classes—namely, to increase the profits of his business by methods of law, methods of trade, and methods of commerce.

To the task of making the Order in the State as beneficial and useful to our class as other organizations are to other classes, we have addressed ourselves for more than a decade and established a business system at once simple in its methods—which now probably saves to our membership \$50,000 annually.

Under this system it is not necessary to draw from the farmer his hard earned money to form combinations of capital, but every member is his own capitalist, transacts his own business, without the intervention of third parties or conceited agents to tell the farmer what he needs in order to scoop a profit out of each transaction.

Under the system of contracts made by our State Executive Committee, with wholesale dealers, importers and manufacturers, the individual Patron can buy in broken packages direct in his home, or he can sell his

- corn, oats and wheat "on change" the same as the grain dealer, before delivery, or his wool to the manufacturers, or his produce to the consumer, without risk, our house being under bond to the amount of \$50,000.

Through this system the Patron can buy his books for 30 or 40 per cent less than in the retail store—newspapers and magazines at 25 per cent less. Where the outside farmer pays \$90 for a complete grain drill the Patron can get at \$62, saving in the transaction \$28; and by contract with manufacturers of wind engines the Patron can buy for \$35 which otherwise would cost him \$60, and by recent contracts other implements at the same proportioned reduction. Importers and wholesale dealers; by special contracts, sell to our people at the same prices they do to retail merchants. So that a farmer who is a member of our order may save from \$50 to \$100 annually in his purchases and sales, so that his tired wife and children could join a Grange and take an occasional pleasure trip instead of giving these savings to conceited oily-tongued agents and over-bearing merchants to heap luxuries upon their families that live a thousand times better than the average farmer.

These business arrangements are open to every Patron in the United States. I can see no good reason why the Order could not have such a business system in every State in the Union. It would, no doubt, often occur that where a Patron could not get a particular implement in one State, he might in another, thus giving our membership the benefit of a complete coöperative system extending over the entire Union.

I am glad to see many States adopting this system of trade, and I hope the day is not far distant when our National Grange will help to perfect and collate a complete National system of this kind.

- It is at least satisfactory in our State, and were it

not for these trade advantages to the individual membership, we would not to-day have a hundred Granges in the State.

It may be easy to be a Patron in a purely agricultural State, but in a State like ours, with its immense diversified resources and production of coal, iron petroleum and natural gas, which have drifted under syndicates, controlled by corporate power, it is difficult for a new organization like ours to withstand the shock of the contest of these older and gigantic combinations, which were first in the field of action and will naturally oppose every encroachment upon their entrenched position secured by their combined cunning and ability.

Under such an unequal contest progress must necessarily be slow and discouraging, but by rallying our people again and again we are making steady headway in our great cause in ameliorating the condition of our class.

Our State and National lecturers rendered eminent service to our cause in the State by their earnest and systematic labors which has greatly strengthened the Order and brought prominently to public recognition the grievance of our class. I feel that the National Grange cannot do too much in this direction.

It is with special pride that I refer to our Inter-State Exhibition and similar gatherings in the State. It is here where a distinct Grange enterprise has succeeded without being alloyed with something else. It was here that the manufacturers of a continent met the farmers on a perfect equality, bringing these two great industries into closer harmony. Its growth and development is unprecedented, and managed without collection of admission fees at the gates. Thousands of Patrons living in tents, lectures being delivered daily by practical farmers and eminent statesmen, and at

night recitations and songs, with a continued round of pleasure on the Patron's tented field.

We shall endeavor to continue loyal to our cause and contribute our mite to the National Grange for the up-building of the Order, asking only to be recognized as one of the great States striving for the perpetuity of the Order.

KANSAS.

WM. SIMS, MASTER.

Worthy Master :

While the condition of the Order in Kansas is not good, the last information furnished me by the Worthy Secretary of the State Grange would seem to indicate that the general decline in membership, heretofore shown, had been checked. In fact, his report for the quarter ending June 30th of the present year shows an increase over the returns for the corresponding quarter of 1886 of four Granges and 285 members. During the year one new Grange has been organized, and four heretofore on the dormant list have been reorganized, and resumed work, and while the outlook is not encouraging, we are by no means discouraged, and propose during the coming year to make a strong effort to recover lost ground.

MISSOURI.

D. N. THOMPSON, MASTER.

Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers of the National Grange:

I have the pleasure to report to you that the Grange in Missouri has made a forward move in the year just closed. There has been some new members added and some forty Granges reorganized, and I believe we have passed the Rubicon.

The most interesting meeting

that has been held for

several years in our State, was our last session, and from the way the report of the committee on Good of the Order was received, we feel confident that the growth of the Grange in our State will continue. The daily press gave flattering reports of the session.

Perhaps it would not be out of order for me to call your attention to a fact apparent in our State. A good many coöperative stores were started on the Rochdale plan. Some have failed—the failure was invariably brought about by the withdrawal of capital stock. Our Mutual Insurance Companies have proved a complete success. Our committee on Good of the Order made the following report in regard to text-books for our schools, that they be uniform and published by the State and furnished to the people at their minimum cost, which was passed by the Grange unanimously and has met with the hearty approval of the people of the State.

Bro. Brigham, of Ohio, gave us a few lectures in August which were well received and did much good. The Worthy Lecturer of the National Grange, Brother Whitehead, delivered four lectures in October which were conducive of much good, and were it possible to have either or both of the Brothers with us for one month Missouri would soon occupy a place in the front ranks as a Grange State.

OHIO.

J. H. BRIGHAM, MASTER.

In some counties of Ohio remarkable zeal and activity in Grange work has been manifested during the year just past, and good results have followed. In other counties, where zeal and activity has not been so manifest, the order has suffered in the estimation of farmers and has lost somewhat in numerical strength. I am sure that the interests of the order in Ohio would be

promoted by a reduction of membership fees to one dollar, as many of our farmers wait for the time to come when they can spare three dollars to pay the initiation fee, and before that time comes the boy has grown to manhood, or lost his desire to enter the Grange organization. We hope for increased interest and membership for next year.

NEBRASKA.

O. E. HALL, MASTER.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

Agreeable to your rules, I herewith submit a report of the condition of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry in my State. This being the first report Nebraska has made to this honorable body for ten years past, it affords me much pleasure to report to you that the Order in my State is slowly but steadily increasing. And the farmers are awakening to the great and important work before them, and I believe the day is not far distant when we will be able to report a strong and efficient organization of Patrons of Husbandry in Nebraska. Through treachery and mismanagement, Nebraska lost her State organization, and her six hundred and thirty-five Granges dwindled down to merely nothing and remained in that condition until the appearance of Bro. C. L. Whitney, Deputy Lecturer of the National Grange, who was sent to our State to help aid and assist in the work of gathering together such of the old Patrons as could be induced to take hold of the great and glorious work of re-building the Grange in the great State of Nebraska. And by the good and faithful work of Bro. Whitney we have a State Grange to-day in Nebraska.

Worthy Master, officers and members of the National Grange, allow me, in behalf of the Patrons of Nebraska, to tender to you our sincere thanks for the interest

you have have manifested and money expended in our welfare, by sending to us one of your Deputy Lecturers that was especially fitted for the work of reviving the Order in our State. Our present State Grange was organized March 23, 1887, with twenty-six Granges in the State, with a membership of 525. We have added to the list three Granges, making twenty-nine at the present time, and have increased the membership from 525 to 958, making an increase of 433 members in less than eight months, with good prospects of reorganizing several more subordinate granges before the meeting of our State Grange in December.

A few of the Granges in my State met but once a month during the summer season, but a majority of them have met twice a month, and some have met once a week. The Grange over which I have the honor to preside, has met once a week the most of the time since it was reorganized, March 17th, 1887, and has increased its membership from 17 to 43. The subordinate Granges that show the best increase in numbers are the ones that have met often and have had good literary programs for each meeting, and by so doing have kept up an interest throughout the dull season, by furnishing food for thought among their members. Our State Grange is poor financially, but is on a sound financial basis. Its finances are guarded and controlled by good, true men and Patrons. Yet, the Order in Nebraska is by no means what we would desire, but we are not discouraged; although we are laboring under great disadvantages by having our subordinate Granges so widely separated. They are scattered all over the great State of Nebraska. Some of them are from 30 to 40 miles from a sister Grange. What we need in Nebraska is more laborers—the harvest is ready and waiting for them. I have

received communications from nearly all of the subordinate Granges in my State urging me to apply to you, the National Grange, to send to Nebraska, a lecturer to work among the people the coming winter.

Some of our Granges have tried coöperation on a small scale and I am glad to report that wherever this has been tried it has met with success, and has given good satisfaction. A large portion of Nebraska has suffered more from drouth the past season than for many years. Crops are short and this will cut off the money supply among the farmers, and this may prove detrimental to the Grange work in the State. The farmers are beginning to think and act for themselves upon questions of vital importance to themselves and country. And I think with a good organizer among the people for a short time this winter would result in much good to the Order in my State. We do not expect to see the rapid growth of '73 and '74 again in Nebraska. Neither do we desire it. But we do expect a steady and wholesome growth and one that will stand by the Grange permanently. We are weak in numbers, yet I have no fear in saying to our Brother and Sister Patrons throughout the world, that the Grange is in Nebraska and *is there to stay*.

MISSISSIPPI.

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange.

There has been but little change in the condition of the Grange in the State of Mississippi during the last twelve months. While there has been very little activity in the work of the Order, yet there is no evidence that the members have lost confidence. The State Grange has been unable to have the amount of lecture work performed necessary to keep up active interest. In addition to this, several other agricultural organizations

have been introduced into the State, during the year, which have attracted considerable attention and prevented much successful work being done for the Grange. When the novelty of these other organizations is gone, our noble Order will again claim her own, for the farmer will find by experience, that it has a "house built upon a rock" which will withstand the rains and the floods.

MRS. KATE ABY DARDEN.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

JAS. N. LIPSCOMB, MASTER.

Worthy Master :

The reports of your worthy Secretary and Treasurer will fully show the numerical strength and financial condition of the order in South Carolina, except that there have been six new Granges organized since the close of the Grange year, making, with the one reported by your Secretary, seven in all, organized since the last session of this Grange, and up to date. The order would be strong if it could fulfill its intended mission and confer actual and appreciated benefits upon the farmers. It is important that its national character and action should be emphasized.

By unanimous consent, Brother W. L. Overhiser, Cal., read a resolution in reference to legislative and judicial corruption, and had the same referred to the committee on resolutions.

At 12 o'clock M., the labors of the day in the fourth degree were closed.

2:30 o'clock.

The Grange was opened] in the Sixth Degree by the Worthy Master.

Four hundred and twenty-three applicants being properly vouched for as entitled to receive it, were introduced and received the Sixth Degree in ample form.

At 5 P. M. the Grange was declared at recess until 7:30 o'clock.

7:30 o'clock.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master and continued work in the Sixth Degree.

Applicants not present in the afternoon were introduced and received the lessons in the Sixth Degree in ample form.

The labors of the day being completed, the Grange was closed at 8:30 o'clock.

FOURTH DAY.

SATURDAY, *November 19, 1887.*

The Grange assembled at 9:30 o'clock A. M., and was opened in the Fourth Degree by the Worthy Master.

The officers and members who were in attendance Friday were present, also many visiting Patrons.

On roll call a quorum was found present.

The journal was read by the Worthy Secretary and approved by the Grange.

On call of States for the introduction of business for reference without debate, the following were presented :

By Brother J. H. Hale, Connecticut, preamble and resolutions from Truxis Grange 13, in regard to limit in age of members in payment of dues.

Referred to committee on Constitution and By-laws.

By Bro. J. E. Blackford, Iowa:

Resolutions asking for amendment to Declaration of Purposes.

Referred to committee on Digest.

By Bro. F. Robie, Me.:

Resolution in relation to "dealing in futures."

Referred to committee on Resolutions.

By Bro. A. J. Rose, Tex.:

Resolutions in relation to a re-arrangement of Fifth Degree Ritual.

Referred to committee on Ritual.

By Bro. Wm. Sims, Kan.:

Invitation to the National Grange to hold its next annual session at Topeka, Kan.

Referred to committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. M. Trusler, Ind.:

Resolution in regard to Education in Grange.

Referred to committee on Education.

By Bro. W. R. Williams, N. C.:

Resolution condemning Socialism and other kindred evils.

Referred to committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. J. E. Blackford, Iowa:

Resolution in regard to making a rule authorizing changes of names and numbers of Subordinate Granges.

Referred to committee on Digest.

By Bro. T. H. Kimbrough, Ga.:

Invitation to the National Grange to meet in Atlanta at its next annual session.

Referred to committee on Good of the Order.

Under the order of reports of Standing Committees,

Bro. T. H. Kimbrough, Ga., chairman, made the following report for the Committee on Division of Labor, which on motion was adopted:

Worthy Master:

Your committee on Division of Labor have had under consideration several documents, some of which were very voluminous and contain a variety of matter, and would ask to report as follows:

We ask to refer to the committees on Memorial Services (to be hereafter appointed) that portion of W. Masters address relating to the death of Bro. D. Wyatt Aikin and other deceased members. That part referring to other farmer organizations and to our Order as the Pioneer Society, the Lecturer's work, its editorial department and cost, the Grange Press, the work and success of the Grange we would refer to the committee on Good of the Order. That part of his address relating to Inter-State Commerce law we would call especially to the attention of committee on Transportation. That part relating to Commis-ioner of Agriculture as a Cabinet officer, and the condition of American farmers we would refer to the committee on "Agriculture."

We have also considered the report of Worthy Secretary, and as it needs no special division would refer the same to the Finance Committee.

We have also been referred to the report of Worthy Lecturer, and thinking that portion of it relating to work performed in his official capacity need not be referred to any special committee, do not undertake a division of it, but would refer those portions that refer to the cost of his editorial labors and other matters of expense in his work to the Finance Committee. That part of his report relating to experimental stations, agricultural bureaus, and public documents, we would refer to committee on Agriculture.

The various suggestions and thoughts intended as suggestions for the good of the Order, that part that calls attention to the many newspapers that have published his weekly periodicals and leaflets, and those parts advocating of discipline, and opposing radical changes in organic law be referred to committee on Good of the Order.

In reference to various resolutions presented by Bro. Chartters of Virginia, would recommend as follows :

1st resolution, giving agriculture more influence with the President's Advisory Board;

2d Resolution, increasing the appropriations for the agricultural department;

3d Resolution, which refers to money expended on the Hatch Bill;

4th Resolution, which asks a law to prohibit the dealing in futures;

5th Resolution, relative to "trusts" by monopolistic swindles:

9th Resolution, relative to National banks and real estate;

11th Resolution, relative to surplus in National treasury;

12th Resolution, relative to unequal taxation;

All be referred to committee on Agriculture.

6th Resolution, relating to Inter-State Commerce law;

7th Resolution, relating to telegraphy;

Be referred to committee on Transportation.

8th Resolution, relating to postal banks, be referred to committee on Resolutions.

We have also had under consideration various resolutions from Social Grange, Ill., presented by Bro. Giller, and recommend that

No. 1, which relates to Inter-State Commerce;

No. 3, which relates to telegraphy;

No. 7, relating to building of Government railroads across the United States,

All be referred to committee on Transportation.

No. 2, relating to election of U. S. Senators;

No. 4, relating to election of postmasters;

No. 5, relating to graduated income tax;

No. 6, relating to patent laws,

Be referred to committee on Resolutions.

T. H. KIMBROUGH,

E. A. GILLER,

W. L. OVERHISER,

J. G. PECKHAM,

M. M. BLACKFORD.

Brother E. A. Giller, Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions made report as follows:

That the National Grange hails with delight the glad tidings of the righteous decision promulgated by Judge Blatchford, in the "Driven Well" cases. Concurred in.

Further, That we reaffirm the opinions expressed at the last session of the National Grange on the subject of patent rights and legislation relating thereto, and in the spirit of the resolutions then adopted, will continue our untiring efforts until Congress heeds and grants the justice which is our right.

Brother C. G. Luce, Michigan, moved to strike out the words "and grants the justice which is our right," and insert the words, "grants our just demands" in lieu thereof. Adopted.

The report as amended was then adopted.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Bro. J. J. Woodman, Mich., of the Executive Committee, moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That H. H. VanArman, of California, be invited to deliver a public lecture before the National Grange, in this hall, on Tuesday evening next, at 6:30 o'clock, closing before the time fixed for the regular session.

Bro. A. J. Rose, Texas, moved that the name of "Cameron," Grange, of Milam county, Texas, be changed to that of "Isabel." Adopted.

Bro. X. X. Chartters, Va., offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the National Grange meet, on Sunday (tomorrow) at 3:30 o'clock, p.m., to hold memorial services in respect to our deceased Brothers, D. Wyatt Aiken, S.C., and Geo. D. Hinckley, N.Y., W. H. Wilson, Fla., and Sister E. M. Lipscomb, S.C.;

That a memorial page be printed to their memory in the Journal of Proceedings, and

That committees be appointed to prepare suitable resolutions.

The Worthy Master appointed the following committees:

ON BROTHER D. WYATT AIKEN:

Brothers J. M. Blanton, Va.; Frederick Robie, Me.; C. G. Luce, Mich.; J. J. Woodman, Mich.; John Trimble, D. C.; Sisters H. A. Sims, Kan.; E. S. McDowell, N. Y.

ON BROTHER GEORGE D. HINCKLEY:

Brothers W. A. Armstrong, N. Y.; William Sims, Kan.; M. Whitehead, N. J.; F. M. McDowell, N. Y.; Sister H. H. Woodman, Mich.

ON BROTHER W. H. WILSON:

Brothers J. H. Brigham, John Trimble, A. J. Rose, T. H. Kimbrough and Sister M. S. Rhone.

ON SISTER E. M. LIPSCOMB:

Sisters M. E. Luce, Mich., M. L. Kimbrough, Ga.; I. B. Carr, Wis.; M. H. Murray, Ind.; Brother W. H. Stinson, N. H.

Bro. J. H. Hale, Conn., offered the following, and on motion it was adopted:

WHEREAS, The present rates of postage on seeds, plants and bulbs has been increased from eight cents per pound to sixteen cents per pound; and

WHEREAS, By the present rate it only costs half as much to send a package of seeds or plants to Australia and other distant countries as it does to send the same package anywhere in our own country; and

WHEREAS, It thus being evident that this discrimination is to benefit the express companies, and manifestly against the interests of the farmer; therefore

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting the Grange, National, State and Subordinate should by petition to Congress, and by all other lawful means, seek the reduction of the pres-

ent rate, and the restoration of the original rate of eight cents per pound.

The Worthy Secretary read the following, which on motion was received and ordered printed in the proceedings:

SALEM, OREGON, Nov. 14, 1887.

Hon. Put Darden, Master of National Grange :

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER—Not being able to attend the coming session of the National Grange, I forward to you at Lansing such a report of the condition of the State Grange of Oregon as I am able to make at this time. At our last session of the State Grange, in May, the reports of the subordinate Granges showed some diminution in membership as compared with the reports of 1886. This was due to having dropped, generally, non-paying members—the number of active Granges had not decreased during the year—and none have become dormant since that time.

Since our annual meeting in May, our Worthy Lecturer H. E. Hayes, under direction of the Executive committee of the State Grange, about the middle of September, visited eastern Oregon with a view to reviving the Grange in that important section of the State. Since he has been on that mission I have heard from him occasionally and he is having very good success, and had organized five Granges up to the first of this month, and had not passed through one-third of the territory intended to be visited. I think that our next annual meeting will show an increase in the number of subordinate Granges and also an increase in membership.

Our influence in matters of State legislation has constantly increased during the last six years. Through our influence we now have a law similar to the one proposed by the Reagan Bill. We also have a Railroad Commission doing pretty good work; their recommendations if obeyed by the R. R. (and I think they will be) will save two dollars per ton on the wheat shipped from eastern Oregon and Washington, which will amount to not less than 250,000 tons annually. These laws were not only supported by the Grange, but the original bills were drawn by the Legislative committee of the Grange and presented to the Legislature by members who are Grangers.

We are now preparing to secure just laws on taxation that will compel the very rich tax dodgers to pay on their property as farmers pay, and we are also for a graded income tax. We are also satisfied that farmers will never be able to get their rights until they take them, and that they will never take them until farmers fill the public offices in such numbers as to

direct public policy and secure a public integrity that cannot be corrupted by money, corporate influence or political patronage.

Hoping you will have a pleasant and profitable session, I remain

Yours fraternally,

R. P. BOISE.

The labors of the day were closed at 11 o'clock A. M. by the Worthy Master, to re-assemble at 9:30 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 21st inst.

FIFTH DAY.

MONDAY, *November 21, 1887.*

The Grange assembled at 9:30 o'clock A. M. and was opened in the Fourth Degree by the Worthy Master.

The roll was called and a quorum found present, the officers and members as in former days.

The journal was read by the Secretary and approved by the Grange.

Under call of the roll of States for the introduction of business for reference without debate, the following were offered :

By Brother W. L. Overhiser, California:

Several appeals from the action of the State Grange of California.

Referred to the "Court of Appeals."

By Brother M. Trusler, Indiana :

Fixing time of election of the officers of the National Grange.

Referred to the Committee on Good of the Order.

By Brother J. E. Blackford, Iowa:

Asking for change in Ritual.

Referred to the committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. J. E. Blackford, Iowa:

Resolution in regard to moneys in Subordinate Grange treasuries.

Referred to the committee on Good of the Order.

By Bro. J. E. Blackford, Iowa:

Resolution asking the consideration of the Grange in relation to the condition and number of the membership of the Order.

Referred to the committee on Good of the Order.

By direction of the Worthy Master, the Worthy Secretary read the following, which he was ordered to record:

LANSING, MICH., Nov. 21, 1887.

Hon. Put Darden, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.—Herewith, a statement of the action of the several State Granges on the Constitutional Amendments sent down for ratification or rejection by the Twentieth Session:

Ala., Cal., Conn., Del., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kansas, Ky., La., Maine, Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. C., Ohio, Oregon, Penna., S. C., Tenn., Wis. Total—Ayes, 26. Mississippi. Nays, 1.

Colorado, N. Y., Texas, Vt., Va., West Va., not reported—6.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN TRIMBLE.

The Worthy Master promulgated the following amendments to the constitution as having been adopted by the constitutional majority of State Granges:

Amend Article I. of the Constitution, by adding as follows:

SEC. 4. County or Pomona Granges may be represented in State Granges under such regulations as the State Granges may provide.

Amend Article I. by adding section 5 under the head of State Grange:

The State Granges shall have authority to confer the Degree of Flora on all members of the Order in good standing, in their respective States, who have taken the Degree of Pomona, in like manner and form as the same is now conferred by the National Grange, and each person receiving the Degree shall be entitled to a certificate of membership in the Sixth Degree from the National Grange and duly attested under its seal.

And

SEC. 6. The initiation fee for the Sixth Degree, when conferred by a State Grange, shall be one dollar for each person—one-half to be retained by the State Grange, and one-half to be paid to the National Grange.

The Worthy Treasurer made a supplemental report which was referred to the Executive Committee.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Sister K. A. Darden:

Reported for the committee on Good of the Order.

Resolution asking for a reduction of fees for the first four Degrees, and recommended that the subject be referred to the committee on Constitution and By-Laws. Concurred in.

In relation to the matter of the organization of a "World's Grange," the committee reported as follows:

Your committee does not think it expedient to take steps in this matter at present, and beg leave to be relieved from further consideration of the matter.

On motion of Bro. M. Trusler, Ind., the recommendation was concurred in.

The same committee reported through Bro. J. H. Hale, Conn., as follows:

Worthy Master:

Your committee to whom was referred the resolution from the State Grange of Virginia in relation to allowing the Master of a subordinate Grange to select one of the lady officers to accompany him to the State Grange, have had the same under consideration, and would recommend that it be referred to the committee on Constitution and By-Laws, with instructions to draft an amendment to the constitution allowing a subordinate Grange to elect any of its members who is a Matron in good standing to accompany the Master to the State Grange, whenever his wife is unable to attend, and that she be accorded the rights and privileges of a full member of that body.

Brother C. G. Luce, Mich., moved to strike out all instructions.

Adopted.

The report as amended was then adopted.

From the same committee.

Brother J. H. Hale submitted the following, which was adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your committee to whom was referred the communication from Bro. Herbert Myrick, secretary of the United States Postal Improvement Association, have carefully considered the objects of this association, and in view of the fact that the Grange has already by resolution placed itself on record as favoring a reduction of postage on seeds, plants, and bulbs, and the other objects sought to be accomplished being right in the line of such postal improvement as will greatly benefit our rural communities, we would most respectfully recommend that this Grange cordially approve of the

- object and purposes of this association, and would urge upon Congress to pass such laws as will secure

A re-issue of fractional currency, for use in the mails;

Abolition of the present unsafe and inconvenient postal notes;

Provision for the issuance of postal money orders in sums of \$5 or less for a fee of three cents.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. HALE,

For Committee on Good of the Order.

The following is the communication referred to above:

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Nov. 14, 1887.

To the National Grange, Lansing, Mich.

DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS: The position you took at the last meeting of the National Grange in behalf of the Hatch bill for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations in each State, backed up by the efficient work done under your direction and with your coöperation in your respective States, resulted in the successful enactment of that far-reaching and beneficent legislation. We now address you in reference to another matter, feeling confident that you will accord it the same support, and push it through to success with the same

consummate energy and ability which you displayed in the matter of the Hatch bill.

This new undertaking has a fourfold object, and the immediate and detailed work of the campaign is being conducted by the United States Postal Improvement Association, of which your honorable Lecturer is one of the first vice-presidents. We aim to secure :

First, Reduced postage on seeds, plants, bulbs and cions ;

Second, The re-issue of fractional currency, for use in the mails ;

Third, Abolition of postal notes ;

Fourth, Issue of money orders for \$5 or less for a fee of three cents.

From the record which the Grange has made in the past, it cannot fail to endorse these objects. No argument of ours is necessary in their behalf. The wisdom of these aims is self-evident. The benefit they will be to the whole public, and particularly to the farmers, requires no emphasis from me. The fact that the granting of these objects will involve no appreciable burden to tax-payers, and indeed, that such a course will so increase the postal business as to swell the net receipts of the postoffice department, removes the only possible objection that any patriotic citizen could have to either of the objects outlined. It is to be hoped that the Grange will take hold of this important work with its usual discriminating intelligence and far-reaching power. Your aid will insure success. This association has not been organized to fail. So far as reduced postage is concerned, if your great brotherhood will take hold earnestly with us, and if we work together as we should, we ought to enjoy the conveniences of a fractional currency before the next annual meeting of the National Grange. Our cause is just. It is approved of and endorsed by the great agricultural interests of the country. It must and shall succeed. The Grange can greatly assist in its success, and this success will be no small assistance to the Grange.

Fraternally yours in F. H. C. & F.,

HERBERT MYRICK, *Secretary*,

Agricultural editor N. E. Homestead and of Farm and Home.

Bro. Richman Coles, N. J., submitted the following:

Your committee on Good of the Order beg leave to report on the resolution:

"That the reports of condition of the Order in the several States shall hereafter be so condensed as not to

exceed one page in writing; anything in excess of this may be stated verbally."

In consideration of the action at the fifteenth annual session of the National Grange, Article 56, page 64 of the digest, making it the duty of the Masters of State Granges to report, in writing, to the National Grange on the second day of the session, the general standing and need of the Order in their several States.

That a Master of a State Grange as a rule cannot do justice to the demand required in said article on a single page; your committee therefore, recommend that said resolution be not adopted.

On motion of Bro. X. X. Chartters, Va., the report was concurred in.

The same committee made further report. Your committee on Good of the Order, on resolution of Bro. Trusler, Ind., which reads:

WHEREAS, It sometimes occurs that from sickness or some other unavoidable circumstance that the Master of a State Grange cannot attend a session of the National Grange; therefore

Resolved, That hereafter in all such cases such State may be represented by the Overseer as Alternate. Would recommend that the committee on Constitution and By-Laws submit a draft for alteration of our Constitution so that in case the Master of a State Grange cannot attend the meeting of the National Grange, the Executive Committee of a State Grange shall have power to appoint a substitute, provided he be a member in good standing and competent to represent said State Grange, and that it shall include his wife if she be a member in good standing.

Bro. H. Hawkins, Ala., offered the following as a substitute for the instructions to the committee:

That when the Master of a State Grange shall, from any cause, be unable to represent his State Grange in the National Grange, then this duty shall devolve upon the Overseer of such State Grange; and in the event that the Overseer cannot attend, then the Executive Committee of such State Grange shall appoint a dele-

gate to the National Grange, and his wife, if a Matron, shall be entitled to accompany him as a delegate.

The substitute was adopted, and the report of the committee as amended was then concurred in.

By the same committee:

The following was offered by Master W. R. Williams of North Carolina:

WHEREAS, The Grange ever acknowledges with regard and respect any and all people who organize themselves into societies for protection against the monopolists and their aggressive and often coercive measures, yet they review with alarm and regret such socialistic, agrarian societies which seem to have for their chief design the subversion of law and the obliteration of good society; therefore

Resolved, That the National Grange here assembled in the city of Lansing, do condemn and denounce all such lawless societies as being dangerous to constitutional liberty and to human civilization;

Resolved, That we, the National Grange, do hereby renew our vows, and pledge our devotion to our declaration of purposes, and on that basis invite all persons who labor and live by the farm, to unite with us in one grand National brotherhood.

We most respectfully recommend its adoption.

J. N. LIPSCOMB, *Chairman*.

Concurred in.

Brother E. A. Giller, Illinois, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

Your committee has examined the resolution presented by Brother W. L. Overhiser, California, and although in sympathy with the spirit of the same, deem it advisable, owing to the difficulty of complying with the request, to report it back to the Grange without action.

The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That the National Grange urge our Representatives in Congress to prepare and present to Congress such bills for enactment, as will better protect the rights of our people, and rigidly enforce our present laws against legislative and judicial corruption.

On motion the above resolution was adopted, as the sense of the Grange.

Bro. J. M. Blanton, Chairman, read the report of the Executive Committee as follows:

Worthy Master and Members of National Grange:

In accordance with a constitutional provision which requires the Executive Committee to make a detailed report of their acts, we beg leave to submit the following:

The books of the Secretary and Treasurer have been carefully examined and found correct. The reports of these officers having been submitted to you and properly referred, there is no necessity for further mention here. Nor is it necessary that the Executive Committee, in this report, enter into details to show the condition of the Order in the several States, which can be accurately determined only by a close and careful examination of the books of the Treasurer. The amount of dues paid into the treasury of the National Grange is the only sure criterion of the condition of the Order.

LECTURE WORK.

At the 19th session of the National Grange the sum of \$3,000 was appropriated for Lecture work, a system inaugurated, and the work commenced in several States, of which a brief statement was given in our last Annual Report. The work had not been sufficiently advanced at that time to enable the committee to give any definite information of the amount of work done, or results of the same. At the last session of the National Grange, an additional appropriation of "\$5,000, less the amount already appropriated but unexpended" was made, the same to be "under the control, and to be paid out on the orders of the Executive Committee." As lecture work was then going on, it was difficult to ascer-

tain the exact amount of the previous appropriation which had been expended, and the committee came to the conclusion that the National Grange by its action, intended to limit the available lecture fund from that date to \$5,000. The work was placed "under the guidance of the National Lecturer and the Executive Committee," with power to appoint deputies, fix their salaries, and direct their work.

The National Grange ordered that the National Lecturer "prepare subjects for discussion and send them to the subordinate Granges," also that he "prepare each week at least one column of printed matter for the Grange and Agricultural papers."

Accordingly the National Lecturer and the Executive Committee conferred together and made the following arrangement for the year: The States were divided into four Lecture Districts, and the lecture and organizing work of each District placed in charge of a National Deputy, as follows, viz.: J. N. Lipscomb, of South Carolina, was appointed to superintend the work in the States of Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Arkansas; J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, Missouri, and Tennessee; D. H. Thing, of Maine, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland; J. J. Woodman, of Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wisconsin, Colorado, Oregon, and California.

It was ordered that the sum of \$1,000 of the appropriation of 1886, in addition to that previously appropriated to certain States, be used in J. N. Lipscomb's District; the sum of \$500, in addition to the previous appropriation, to go to J. H. Brigham's District; the sum of \$500 to D. H. Thing's District; and the sum

of \$500 and that previously appropriated to J. J. Woodman's District.

The following proposition of the National Lecturer was approved and adopted: "That he would give lecture work in such States as might be designated by the Executive Committee, on the terms fixed by the National Grange; and all funds received by him from other sources for lecture or organizing work to be credited to the lecture fund. That, if so directed, he would give fifty days during the year to lecture work, and fifty-two to editorial work, the remainder of his time to be given to such States as might desire to employ him at their own expense."

The following order was subsequently made and a copy of the same sent to the National Lecturer: "That a contingent fund be placed in the hands of the National Lecturer for the current expenses of his office, not exceeding in amount the estimated requirements for stationery, postage, printing and necessary traveling expenses in connection with editorial work, for one quarter in advance; and that the Lecturer be required to present itemized bills of all the expenses of his office at the end of each quarter, which should also include per diem for editorial work done during the quarter.

The Secretary of the Executive Committee was authorized to issue requisitions for drafts upon the Treasurer of the National Grange upon the orders of the National Lecturer (not exceeding \$100 at any one time), as he might deem necessary for the above purposes. Also to draw requisitions for drafts for any balance which might be due the Lecturer at the end of each quarter for such current expenses, and per diem in doing editorial work.

The following was also promulgated by the committee, and copies of the same sent to the National Lec-

turer, National Deputies and all persons engaged in and having national lecture work in charge:

"That the National Deputies appointed to superintend the lecture work in the districts assigned to them, shall make, or cause to be made, itemized bills of all expenses in prosecuting the work chargeable to the National Grange, and for time employed at a rate not exceeding \$3 per day. Such bills to be approved by the said Deputies, whether the work is done by them or their subordinates, and presented to the secretary of this committee, who is authorized to issue requisitions for drafts upon the Treasurer of the National Grange for the payment of the same, provided that no errors appear in the bills." It was also ordered that all bills for work and expenses presented to the National Lecturer and the National Deputies, including the work and expenses of all subordinates employed in lecture and organizing work, be paid out of the Lecture Fund.

Brother Lipscomb was providentially prevented from commencing the work early in the season in his District, on account of the sickness and death of his wife; and later, when preparing for an active campaign, he was unexpectedly called to fill an important position in a Department of the Government at Washington, which made it necessary for him to resign, and thus a vacancy was made which the committee found it impossible to fill. The Worthy Master very kindly consented to take charge of the work then going on, but it was the judgment of the committee that no new work be commenced until after this meeting of the National Grange.

The following statement will show the amount paid to each Lecture District for lecture and organizing work, and their financial standing in relation to this lecture fund, under the foregoing arrangement:

J. N. LIPSCOMB'S DISTRICT.

In this District there was apportioned from the appropriation of 1885, \$1,200.00, of which \$386.65 had been drawn previous to the last session, leaving a balance of \$813.35. Amount of new apportionment, \$1,000.00; available fund December 19, 1886, \$1,813.35, of which \$512 has since been drawn and expended, leaving a balance of \$1,301.35.

J. H. BRIGHAM'S DISTRICT.

Amount apportioned from the appropriation of 1885, \$800, of which there had been drawn previous to last session \$74.70, leaving a balance of previous apportionment of \$725.30; new apportionment, \$500, making an available fund Dec. 19th, 1886, of \$1,225.30, of which there has since been drawn and expended \$607.39, leaving a balance of \$617.71.

J. J. WOODMAN'S DISTRICT.

Amount set to District from appropriation of 1885, \$600, of which there had been drawn previous to last session, \$502.53, leaving a balance, of \$97.47. Amount set to district of new appropriation, \$500, making an available fund Dec. 19th, 1886, of \$597.47, of which there has since been drawn and used \$443.33, leaving a balance of \$154.14.

D. H. THING'S DISTRICT.

Amount apportioned to the District, \$500. There has been paid for work done by D. H. Thing, \$489.59; and for work of the National Lecturer, \$134.78, making a total expended in the District chargeable to the District fund of \$624.37, an overdraft of \$124.37.

In reference to this, it is proper to say, that the State of Rhode Island was not included in the formation of districts, as will be seen from what has been said in a previous part of this report.

The following drafts have been made upon the Lecture Fund, up to this date:

By Lipscomb's District.....	\$894 65
By Brigham's District.....	682 29
By Woodman's District.....	945 86
By Thing's District.....	624 37

\$3,147 17

By order of the Executive Committee, lecture work of
National Lecturer in the following States, viz.:

Maine, 7 days.....	\$38 10	
Rhode Island, 27 days.....	117 71	
Ohio, 2 days.....	11 30	
Indiana, 4 days.....	15 77	
Illinois, 5 days.....	21 26	
Missouri, 4 days.....	29 10	
Kansas, 4 days.....	34 30	
Nebraska, 4 days.....	25 99	
Iowa, 4 days.....	19 85	
Minnesota, 4 days paid by State Grange.....		
Wisconsin, 4 days.....	5 76	
Michigan, 2 days.....	6 52	
Total.....		\$325 66
Total amount used in Lecture and Organizing Work		
By Districts.....		8,147 17
By National Lecturer as directed by Executive Committee.....		325 66
Other Lecture Work amounting to \$82.97, and charged up to Lecture Districts as above.....	\$82 97	
The National Lecturer has given 100 days to office and Editorial work at \$3.00 per day.....	300 00	
And his bills for printing, postage and other expenses connected with Editorial work amount to.....	811 00	
Total for Office and Editorial Work..	\$1,111 00	1,111 00
Total for Lecture and Editorial Work by the Lecturer.....		\$1,519 63

Which have been paid, making a sum total for
Lecture and Editorial work of..... \$4,583 83

Just here it is necessary to say, referring to our last annual report, that of the appropriation of 1885 the sum of \$200 was paid on the order of the State Grange of Alabama, made payable to the Master of the State Grange, and the sum of \$200 was paid on the order of the State Grange of Minnesota, payable to the treasurer of the State Grange, and the sum of \$200 was paid on

the order of the State Grange of Iowa, payable to the Treasurer of the State Grange.

From the States of Minnesota and Iowa the committee have received itemized reports showing the expenditure of the same, and the committee are of opinion that the expenditures have been very wisely and judiciously made—showing a balance in the treasury of Minnesota State Grange of \$79.62, and in the treasury of Iowa State Grange a balance of \$96.29.

From the State of Alabama no reports have been received.

The sum total of the amount drawn by these States, to wit, \$600, has been charged to the district fund and included in the above.

Whether the good resulting from this work has been commensurate with the means employed, the Committee have no data upon which to form a correct judgment, and therefore cannot express an opinion. The result cannot be known until that never-erring thermometer "State grange dues," shall furnish the information. The committee are, however, unanimous in the opinion that no further appropriation for lecture work should be made until the unexpended balance of the former appropriations has been used and the result of the work fully known. The committee are also of the opinion that the issuing of Leaflets and promiscuous documents from the Secretary's office should be discontinued, and that his editorial work be confined to the preparation of matter for the press, as provided by the last National Grange.

BADGE PIN.

The report of the special committee on badge pin was referred to the committee with full power to act. Accordingly the pin was perfected, and a contract made with Simons Bro. & Co., Philadelphia, for the

manufacture of the same. A patent has been secured upon the pin running to the National Grange, and the sole right to manufacture for the time being given to the above firm.

GRANGE LIBRARIES.

An arrangement was made with Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, to supply books for Grange and private libraries, and the list prepared by the committee has been published by them in a neat pamphlet of thirty pages, containing size of books, style of binding, and price. The firm have a well known reputation for fair dealing, and the committee are confident that Patrons having transactions with them will have no cause for complaint.

The following resolution was referred to the committee by the last National Grange, without adoption by that body or instructions to this committee:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and are hereby directed to make such inquiry as may be necessary, and report at the next annual meeting to the National Grange, some plan for the purchase of a lot in the city of Washington, and the erection of a suitable building for our National organization, with the price, specification and cost of building and the possible rental of the same, with such recommendation for raising the fund as may seem best.

The committee find that at the 17th session of the National Grange, this subject was considered and an able committee appointed to prepare and report a plan for accomplishing the object set forth in the above resolution. The report of that committee will be found on pages 125 and 126 of the proceedings of that session. The plan recommended by the committee seemed to be well devised and feasible; but responses did not come from the membership at large as anticipated. It is evident that the time had not then arrived, and perhaps has not yet, for the accomplishment of that

object, so important, and so much to be desired. The committee recommend that the subject be agitated by the Grange press, Grange lecturers, and in Grange discussions, until members of the Order become thoroughly aroused to the importance of providing a permanent home and headquarters for our National Organization, at the beautiful Capital of our country.

INVESTMENTS.

The interest on the investments of the National Grange has been promptly paid, and the sum of about twelve hundred dollars of investment paid into the treasury. The committee would respectfully recommend the re-investment of said amount as well as the investment of any surplus remaining in the treasury.

DRIVEN-WELLS.

The injustice and oppression inflicted upon innocent purchasers and users of articles patented under the laws which at this time obtain, were never more sorely felt than in the case of the driven-well patent.

Thousands of dollars in the shape of royalty have been forcibly collected from innocent purchasers and users of wells claimed to have been covered by that patent. So great was the injustice inflicted, and so grievous the burdens imposed upon members of our Order, as well as others, by the paid agents and attorneys of this swindle, in the matter of collection of fees and royalty, that it became necessary for some State Granges to take action and resist the extravagant claims of the Patentee.

The members of the Executive Committee have received communications from Patrons, through their Pomona Granges, asking their aid, but the National Grange, having taken no action in the matter, we could only extend our sympathy.

Whether the recent decision pronouncing the Driven-Well Patent *invalid* will have the effect of a *finality* we have no means of knowing, and, therefore, recommend that the National Grange continue to press upon the attention of members of Congress the importance of a revision of the Patent Laws.

This report cannot be concluded without giving some expression to the sad feelings which oppress our hearts, caused by the death of one so long a valued, faithful and efficient member of this Committee, our dearly beloved brother, D. Wyatt Aiken, of South Carolina. He was an active, earnest worker in the Order, and a member of this Committee from the beginning, and faithfully he performed his duty to the time of his death.

J. M. BLANTON,
Chairman Ex. Committee.

At 12:30 o'clock P. M. the Grange took a recess.

2:30 P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

Brothers Wm. Saunders and J. R. Thompson, two of the founders of the Order, appeared and took their seats in the National Grange.

On motion of Bro. L. Rhone, Pa., it was ordered that one hundred copies of the report of the Executive Committee be printed for distribution among the members.

At the request of the Worthy Master, the Worthy Secretary read a communication from President Willits of the Michigan Agricultural and Mechanical College, which was referred to the special committee on the "Hatch Bill," J. N. Lipscomb, chairman.

Also the following telegram:

BALTIMORE, MD., *November 21, 1887.*

To the National Grange, Lansing, Mich.:

The Maryland Grange Agency of Baltimore sends congratulations to the National Grange and the Order in Michigan for their warm and hearty welcome.

H. O. DEVRIES, *Agent.*

Also papers from the Lecturer and Secretary of Georgia State Grange, asking for lecture aid.

Referred to the Executive Committee.

Also communication from the secretary of "The Exhibition of the Three Americas."

Referred to the committee on Resolutions.

Also Abstract of Proceedings of Potomac Grange, D. C., at its regular monthly meeting of November 14, 1887.

Referred to the committee on Agriculture.

The following report of the committee on Constitution and By-laws, Bro. James Draper, Mass., chairman, was offered:

Your committee on Constitution and By-laws, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Clardy, of Kentucky, have considered the same, and in accordance with the instructions therein presented the following amendments to the constitution.

1st. Amend article VII by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "A State Grange shall have the power to regulate the fees for membership within its jurisdiction, provided, however, that the minimum fee shall not be less than one dollar."

2d. Amend article VIII, section 1, by striking out in the first line the words "shall be ten cents" and insert in the second line after the word "member" these words, "shall be fixed by the State Grange."

The article as amended will then read:

"The minimum of regular monthly dues for each member shall be fixed by the State Grange, and each Grange may otherwise regulate its own dues."

The resolutions from Missouri State Grange;

Resolution offered by Bro. Hale, of Conn;

Resolution offered by Bro. Giller, of Ill.; and the one from Clark Co. Pomona Grange, of Ohio, are all provided for under the provisions of the above amendment and are therefore returned to this body.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES DRAPER,
N. M. MURRAY,
ADDIE S. HALE,
W. R. WILLIAMS,
J. H. BRIGHAM,

Committee.

The first recommendation was concurred in by the following aye and nay vote:

Those voting in the affirmative were, Brothers Hawkins, Ala.; Overhiser, Cal.; Hale, Conn.; Kimbrough, Ga.; Giller, Ill.; Trusler, Ind.; Blackford, Ia.; Sims, Kan.; Clardy, Ky.; Robie, Me.; Murray, Md.; Draper, Mass.; Luce, Mich.; Chowen, Minn.; Darden, Miss.; Thompson, Mo.; Hall, Neb.; McDaniel, N. H.; Coles, N. J.; Williams, N. C.; Brigham, O.; Peckham, R. I.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Nelson, Tenn.; Rose, Tex.; Messer, Vt.; Charters, Va. Sisters Overhiser, Cal.; Hale, Conn.; Kimbrough, Ga.; Giller, Ill.; Trusler, Ind.; Blackford, Ia.; Sims, Kan.; Clardy, Ky.; Robie, Me.; Murray, Md.; Luce, Mich.; Darden, Miss.; Thompson, Mo.; McDaniel, N. H.; Peckham, R. I.; Rose, Tex.; Charters, Va.—forty-four.

Those voting in the negative were Brothers Brown, Del.; Rhone, Pa. and Carr, Wis. Sisters Brown, Del.; Draper, Mass.; Rhone, Pa. and Carr, Wis.—seven.

The second recommendation was non-concurred in by a vote of eleven ayes and forty nays.

The following report was adopted:

Your committee on Good of the Order, to whom was referred a resolution by Bro. Trusler, Ind., making the election of officers the special order for Tuesday, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., beg leave to most respectfully

recommend to amend by changing the time to 2:30 o'clock P. M., and with this amendment its adoption.

JAS. N. LIPSCOMB,

Chairman.

Bro. E. A. Giller, Chairman, reported for the committee on resolutions, recommending the printing of the following, which was submitted by Bro. Frederick Robie, Me.

The recommendation was concurred in.

RESOLUTIONS TO SUSTAIN THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

Resolved, That the Somerset Pomona Grange, P. of H., hereby indorses and sustains the action of the National Grange in its severe denunciation and condemnation of the practice of monopolists and speculators, whereby certain species of gambling create "corners" in the great staple products of our land, by which they are enabled to control the markets and rob the producer and consumer of that which is justly and equitably theirs;

Resolved, That it is the absolute duty of all subordinate Granges to work in every honorable way for the overthrow and final destruction of all such species of robbery and corruption.

S. F. EMERSON,
ANSEL HAWLEY,
O. A. BOWMAN,

Committee.

By unanimous consent Bro. T. H. Kimbrough, Ga., presented a resolution in regard to conferring the Sixth Degree.

Referred to the committee on Good of the Order.

By unanimous consent Bro. C. M. McDaniel, N. H., presented the following:

WHEREAS, The National Grange acknowledge with a deep sense of gratitude their high appreciation of the services of the choir and organist of the Congregational Church of Lansing at memorial service observed, and at the public meeting when also members of the choir from the Episcopal Church were associated with them; therefore

Resolved, That we extend our hearty thanks to these friends who have so greatly aided the exercises on these occasions and

we assure them that their beautiful renditions will be remembered by us;

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each organist of the churches named.

Adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Bro. Frederick Robie, Me., was granted unanimous consent to present the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the National Grange extend an invitation to the Hon. Norman J. Colman, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture, to be present and address the Grange to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

By unanimous consent, Bro. X. X. Chartters, Va., presented a resolution asking for the appointment of a special committee to supervise National Legislation in the interest of Agriculture.

Referred to the committee on Agriculture.

Bro. W. L. Overhiser, Cal., moved that the Worthy Master appoint a Deputy to exemplify the secret work of the Order, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M. and 6:30 to 7:30 P. M. every day until the close of the session.

Bro. L. Rhone, Pa., moved to substitute 11 o'clock, A. M., to-morrow, as the time for the exemplification of the unwritten work.

The substitute was adopted.

At 6:10 o'clock, P. M., the labors of the day were closed.

SIXTH DAY.

TUESDAY, *November 22, 1887.*

The Grange assembled at 9:30 o'clock A. M. and was opened in the Fourth Degree by the Worthy Master.

The roll was called and a quorum found present, being the officers and members in attendance on former days.

The Journal of Monday was read by the Worthy Secretary and approved by the Grange.

Bro. J. N. Lipscomb, S. C., asked for and obtained unanimous consent to move that the Hon. Norman J. Coleman, Commissioner of Agriculture, be invited to address the Grange now. Carried.

Bro. Colman said substantially as follows:

I have come here by your invitation, to meet you as sisters and brothers. I have no policy to present to you, I am your servant. I recognize you as a representative body of farmers, that permit me to say, without flattery, is the equal of any body I have ever met and compares favorably with Congress itself. It is for you to indicate what the farmers of this country desire. I have done what I could for you. One of my first acts in the interests of agriculture, was to make an effort to control if not crush out fraudulent dairy products, millions of pounds of it were made and sold, it was shipped from our country in large quantities. Several

States had regulated its manufacture and sale, but it was not enough, and I first advocated national legislation controlling this fraudulent product. I brought it before Congress, a bill was prepared, I favored a tax of eight cents. After a contest waged on the one side with all the power of legal talent and briefs yards long to prove its unconstitutionality, the bill passed both branches of Congress, and even then the pressure to defeat it was continued and the President was besieged and besought to veto the bill. But the President true to the people, signed the bill and the workings of the bill have been good, and not one pound in twenty, perhaps not one pound in fifty is now sold. A strong effort is being made to have this bill repealed or crippled during the next session of Congress. At a Cattlemen's Convention in Kansas City a few weeks ago it attempted to pass resolutions favoring this repeal. All the power of combined capital, of the Armours of Chicago and others, is being used to annul this law.

Another matter in which I am interested, and in which you are interested, is the suppression of pleuropneumonia, a disease that in other countries has caused a loss of \$500,000,000. By the power invested in the Agricultural Department by the Federal Government we have driven this disease from Chicago, and from several of our States. We have now, I believe, the disease under control, and that in a year and a half we will succeed in completely extirpating it in our country. Then by care in the importation of foreign cattle we can keep it out. For my part I think we have as fine cattle in this country as can be found in any other, and therefore feel we should oppose the importation of foreign cattle, with all the danger of again bringing this dangerous disease into our midst.

Lately an effort was made by interested parties

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to start a new commission, a complete new organization, who will ask Congress for \$3,000,000 to work with. It is the live stock combination of Chicago that is working for this and who are dictating *who* shall be the commission to have this matter in charge. We need no new commission, no new men to look after this matter. It is these syndicates, these great cattle "trusts," the oleomargarine combination, that are combined to break down the work already done, and have control over the legislation for the suppression of them. I ask you to keep them from getting this new power. They already dictate and fix the price of every pound of beef on your western farms. We are their slaves, and sooner or later we *must have* legislation controlling this great aggregation of wealth and power to rob us.

Another thing, I am interested in experiment stations. In one of my earlier reports I advocated them. I called a convention of professors of agricultural colleges, directors of stations and others to consider this subject, and they favored it. A bill was prepared and has passed Congress. If that bill is again in danger I wish you to stand by it. President Willits of your Michigan Agricultural College favors the matter, and also a special clause in the bill by which \$15,000 was also to be given to the Agricultural Department to establish a new division of experiment stations. This division to collect and date the reports of all the State stations, to edit and send out true matters of interest to all our farmers. I believe that the seeds now sent out by the Agricultural Department should be sent out to these State stations, tested, and those adapted to each State distributed to the farmers of that State.

Another matter in which I have long had an interest and for 25 years have had an abiding faith in its final success is the sugar interest, specially that of its manufacture from sorghum. My interest in this

industry was, above all others, the impelling motive that induced me to accept my present position. When I entered this office, 2½ years ago, the sugar question was under a cloud. Sugar had been made, but not in paying quantities. It had failed in Illinois, in Kansas, in Minnesota, and in Wisconsin. I determined as soon as I entered the department to do my best to solve this problem of securing all the sugar there is contained in the cane, of which 40 per cent of it is going to waste, without even authority from Congress. I determined to try the beet sugar process in sorghum, and so I took the responsibility of sending my chemist to Europe with instructions to get full plans, designs, specifications of all the machinery, etc., used in its manufacture. He visited the countries of Europe. While he was away I heard that at Almeria, Spain, an effort was being made, and I wired him to go to Spain and investigate, and he reported success. He returned. I had the machinery made in Wilmington, Del., from these specifications, and from this machinery, the first ever in this country, has come the grand success at Fort Scott, Kansas, and it will save thousands of millions of dollars for our people that now go to foreign countries,—over \$100,000,000 for raw sugars alone every year.

I have been severely criticised that I was not friendly to sugar, and where I expected to receive the greatest honor I have been most blamed. The first year it was all experiment. The whole matter was experiment. Our machinery had to be built. The season was against us; every step was experiment. We found that part of the treatment used in treating the juice of the beet was not necessary in treating the juice of the sorghum; that some expensive fillers and other machinery used for the beet was not needed for the sorghum. We had to invent and manufacture others specially adapted. After experiment, step by step, we advanced until we

had victory at last, and at a great meeting at Ft. Scott the President of the Board of Trade referred to me in his address in the most complimentary manner, and giving me full credit for my long years of faith and work, and at a banquet that night I was the honored guest. It is a great success, but we must move carefully; none but competent men should attempt it, else I fear mistakes that may hinder its progress will be made. One man, Mr. Cunningham, of Texas, at my request, visited Ft. Scott and was so well satisfied that he will plant 1,000 acres of sorghum in addition to his regular plant of the ribbon cane.

At another point success has been attained. At Rio Grange, New Jersey, as high as 1,970 lbs. of good sugar have been secured from a single acre of cane. The seed will pay all the expense of cultivation. The crop is easily grown. I have just heard from our Experiment Station in Louisiana, and at the very first experiment with the new process 98 per cent of sugar was produced, while the highest per cent in the old way was 68 per cent; so you see, it is just as important to the southern planter as to the northern farmer. I consider it of as much importance and of as great value as the invention of the cotton gin.

Brother Coleman said that if the Department of Agriculture could be kept for Agriculture alone, he would favor the measure of having its head a member of the President's Cabinet, but with the Labor Bureau, the Bureau of Education, and several other Bureaus attached to it, I feel we will be better served and better satisfied under existing laws. I have enjoyed my visit with you, and I desire to help you all I can, to send you reports, documents to all your States.

Bro. Frederick Robie, Me., offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we most heartily thank our distinguished fellow citizen and Patron, the Hon. Norman J. Colman, for his interesting, valuable, and instructive address.

At 11 o'clock A. M. the Worthy Master exemplified the unwritten work of the first four Degrees of the Order, it being the special order for the hour.

At 12:30 o'clock P. M., on motion of Bro. J. H. Brigham, O., a recess was taken.

2 o'clock P. M.

Recess having expired, the Grange re-assembled at 2 o'clock P. M. in the Fourth Degree.

On the call of States for the introduction of business for reference without debate,

Bro. R. Coles, N. J., read a resolution on the subject of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

Referred to the committee on Resolutions.

Bro. Coles also presented a resolution in reference to the surplus in the United States Treasury.

Referred to the committee on Resolutions.

Bro. J. N. Lipscomb, S. C., offered a resolution in relation to legislation against frauds and adulterations.

Referred to the committee on Resolutions.

Bro. A. J. Rose, Tex., presented the following report of the committee on Finance:

Worthy Master:

Your Finance committee beg leave to submit the following report:

It being our duty to fix the salaries of the officers, and mileage and per diem of the members, we have agreed to report the following:

That the Worthy Master shall receive an annual salary of five hundred (\$500) dollars, and a further sum of

three (\$3.00) dollars per day and necessary office and traveling expenses when engaged in work for the Order.

That the Worthy Lecturer shall receive the sum of three dollars per day, and necessary office and traveling expenses when engaged in Grange work under the direction of the Executive committee.

That the Worthy Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of three hundred (\$300) dollars and necessary office and traveling expenses.

That the Worthy Secretary shall receive an annual salary of one thousand (\$1,000) dollars, and necessary office and traveling expenses in attending the National Grange, and when on duty for the Order under the direction of the Executive Committee.

That the Executive Committee shall each receive three (\$3.00) dollars per day when engaged in work for the National Grange, and office and necessary traveling expenses.

That the voting members attending this session of the National Grange and founders of the Order who are not officers and the non-salaried officers, shall receive the sum of three dollars per day, to include the time necessarily consumed in attendance upon this session, and the sum of four cents per mile for the distance traveled in coming to and returning home by the nearest practicable route.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. J. ROSE,
A. MESSER,
LEONARD RHONE,
MRS. MARY E. LUCE,
WM. L. OVERHISER.

Bro. C. G. Luce, Mich., moved that the report and recommendations be concurred in. Adopted.

Bro. E. A. Giller, Ill., chairman, submitted a report for the committee on Resolutions, as follows:

Your committee has examined a resolution from Social Grange, Ill., asking the National Grange to place itself once more on record in favor of electing United States Senators by direct vote of the people of the States,

And a resolution from the same Grange asking the National Grange to favor a change in the laws so that postmasters may be elected by the people directly interested, and we recommend their adoption.

E. A. GILLER, *Chairman.*

On motion of J. H. Brigham, O., the report was concurred in.

Bro. J. E. Blackford, Iowa, reported for the same committee as follows:

The committee on Resolutions, to whom was referred a preamble and resolution relating to an Inter-Republic Celebration, a Three Americas and World's Exposition, etc., etc., would respectfully report the same back with accompanying papers and recommend that the preamble and resolution be adopted. -

E. A. GILLER, *Chairman.*

WHEREAS, The National Grange and Patrons of Husbandry did, at its 20th annual session in Philadelphia, adopt certain resolutions indorsing the proposition to hold at the National Capital, in 1889, an American inter-republic celebration in honor of the centennial of the Constitution, and a Three Americas and World's Exposition at the National Capital, in 1892, in honor of the discovery of America by Columbus, and thereafter a permanent Exposition of the antiquities, history, arts, and industries of the three Americas.

AND WHEREAS, The successful accomplishment of this enterprise will not only tend to strengthen the fraternal relations of the sister American nations, but will also bring about reciprocal international development and commerce.

Resolved, That we hereby reaffirm our action at Philadelphia and recommend to each State Master that, in his next annual address to his Grange, he direct the attention of the Patrons of Husbandry to the importance of this matter to the agricultural interests of the entire Union.

The hour of 2:30 o'clock P. M., the time fixed for the election of officers, having arrived, the Grange proceeded to the election of officers for the constitutional term of two years, and the following having received a majority of all the votes cast, were severally elected as officers of the National Grange:

Master—Put Darden, Miss.
Overseer—James Draper, Mass.
Lecturer—Mortimer Whitehead, N. J.
Steward—X. X. Chartters, Va.
Assistant Steward—J. H. Hale, Conn.
Chaplain—A. J. Rose, Tex.
Treasurer—F. M. McDowell, N. Y.
Secretary—John Trumble, D. C.
Gate Keeper—A. N. Brown, Del.
Ceres—Mrs. Kate Aby Darden, Miss.
Pomona—Mrs. J. C. Draper, Mass.
Flora—Mrs. M. E. Luce, Mich.
Lady Assistant Steward—Mrs. H. A. Sims, Kan.
Members of the Executive Committee—J. J. Woodman, Mich.; J. M. Blanton, Va.

After the election of officers the Grange resumed the consideration of the report of the committee on resolutions, and on motion the same was adopted.

The following from the committee on Good of the Order:

Worthy Master:

Your committee on Good of the Order have considered the resolution offered by Bro. Kimbrough, of Ga., that the Executive Committee of the National Grange arrange for the State Grange to confer the Sixth Degree, and recommend its adoption.

JAS. N. LIPSCOMB, *Chairman*.

The following report was read and concurred in:

Worthy Master:

Your committee to whom was referred the communication and accompanying resolution from R. M. Mundy, Secretary of the American Arbitration League,

have had the same under consideration and would most respectfully recommend that the Grange take no action in the matter.

J. H. HALE,

For Committee on Good of the Order.

On motion the report of the Executive committee was referred to the committee on Division of Labor.

Bro. A. N. Brown, Del., offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the installation of officers shall take place just prior to the close of the session.

Bro. A. N. Brown, Del., presented the following which was adopted:

WHEREAS, There is now on exhibition in the Senate Chamber of this Capitol building an exhibit of fruits, cereals, minerals, etc., etc., sent here by individuals representing the several States; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to examine these exhibits and make suitable report by resolution as to their merit, so as to give expression of this body of their appreciation and value of such effort.

The Worthy Master appointed the following committee as instructed by the above resolution; A. N. Brown, J. E. Blackford, Hiram Hawkins, Mrs. S. A. Rose, Mrs. A. S. Hale, Mrs. M. W. Peckham, Mrs. I. B. Carr.

Bro. A. N. Brown, Delaware, presented the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary is hereby instructed to furnish a printed copy of the proceedings of this session of the National Grange to each member of the United States Senate and House of Representatives at Washington immediately upon the assembling of Congress, and that he also furnish a copy, nicely bound in cloth, to each of the several States of the Union to be placed in their State libraries.

On motion the above was
Bro. W. R. Williams, N.
resolutions in regard to the

Adopted.
Bro. W. R. Williams offered a preamble and

Referred to the committee on Ritual.

Bro. D. N. Thompson, Mo., offered a resolution favoring a freehold in property or money to the amount of one thousand dollars.

Referred to the committee on Resolutions.

Bro. J. E. Blackford, Iowa, offered the following, which was adopted :

WHEREAS, at the last session of the National Grange the report of a Committee on Ritual was referred to the Lecturer and Executive Committee to perfect the same;

Resolved, That the Lecturer and Executive Committee be requested to report their action to the Grange at their earliest convenience.

Bro. L. Rhone, Pa., presented the following :

- *Resolved*, That the Committee on Constitution and By-laws be instructed to prepare and report to the present session a constitutional Amendment to make the offices of Overseer, Steward, Assistant Steward, Chaplain, Gate Keeper, Ceres Pomona, Flora and Lady Assistant Steward in the National Grange appointive at each session.

A call for the ayes and nays was made and sustained.

Those voting in the affirmative were : Brothers Kimbrough, Ga.; Giller, Ill.; Clardy, Ky.; Robie, Me.; Thompson, Mo.; Hall, Neb.; Williams, N. C.; Brigham, O.; Rhone, Pa. and Nelson, Tenn. Sisters Giller, Ill.; Clardy, Ky.; Robie, Me.; Hall, Neb. and Rhone, Pa.—fifteen.

Those voting in the negative were: Brothers Hawkins, Ala.; Overhiser, Cal.; Hale, Conn.; Brown, Del.; Trusler, Ind.; Blackford, Ia.; Sims, Kan.; Murray, Md.; Draper, Mass.; Luce, Mich.; Chowen, Minn.; Darden, Miss.; McDaniel, N. H.; Coles, N. J.; Peckham, R. I.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Messer, Vt.; Chartters, Va.; Carr, Wis. Sisters Overhiser, Cal.; Hale, Conn.; Brown, Del.; Trusler, Ind.; Blackford, Ia.; Sims, Kan.; Murray, Md.; Draper, Mass.; Luce, Mich.; Darden, Miss.; Thompson, Mo.; McDaniel, N. H.; Peck-

...none, Pa., offered the following:
Resolved, That the committee on Constitution and By-laws be instructed to report at the present session, a constitutional amendment, to provide that every State having fifteen subordinate Granges shall be entitled to one representative, and every State having one hundred subordinate Granges shall be entitled to two representatives.

The ayes and nays being called the resolution was non-concurred in, by a vote of twelve ayes and thirty-eight nays, as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were: Bros. Kimbrough, Ga.; Robie, Me.; Murray, Md.; Chowen, Minn.; Thompson, Mo.; Rhone, Pa.; Messer, Vt.; Giller, Ill. Sisters Giller, Ill.; Robie, Me.; Thompson, Mo., and Rhone, Pa.—twelve.

Those voting in the negative were: Bros. Hawkins, Ala.; Overhiser, Cal.; Hale, Conn.; Brown, Del.; Trusler, Ind.; Blackford, Iowa; Sims, Kan.; Clardy, Ky.; Draper, Mass.; Luce, Mich.; Darden, Miss.; Hall, Neb.; McDaniel, N. H.; Coles, N. J.; Williams, N. C.; Peckham, R. I.; Lipscomb, S. C.; Nelson, Tenn.; Messer, Vt.; Charters, Va.; Carr, Wis.; Sisters Overhiser, Cal.; Hale, Conn.; Brown, Del.; Kimbrough, Ga.; Trusler, Ind.; Blackford, Iowa; Sims, Kan.; Clardy, Ky.; Murray, Md.; Draper, Mass.; Luce, Mich.; Darden, Miss.; Hall, Neb.; McDaniel, N. H.; Peckham, R. I.; Charters, Va., and Carr, Wis.—thirty-eight.

Bro. W. L. Overhiser, Cal., presented a resolution in regard to Professor Neuman and the subject of sericulture in California.

On motion of Bro. Nelson, Tenn., the matter was referred to the special committee on Exhibition.

Bro. Jas. Draper, Mass., moved the following:

Resolved, That the selection of the place for holding the next annual session of the National Grange be made the special order for 10 o'clock A. M. Wednesday. Adopted.

Bro. J. H. Brigham, O., moved that the committee on Good of the Order be relieved from the further consideration of resolutions relating to the place of holding the next session of the National Grange.

Adopted.

Bro. C. G. Luce, Mich., moved that the name of Weston Grange number 276, Lenawee county, Mich., be and is hereby changed to Fruit Ridge Grange. Adopted.

The following places for holding the next session of the National Grange were presented:

By Bro. Brigham, Springfield, Ohio.

By Bro. Overhiser, Sacramento, Cal.

By Bro. Brown, Dover, Del.

By Bro. Hale, Hartford, Conn.

By Bro. Lipscomb, Washington, D. C.

By Bro. McDaniel, Concord, N. H.

By Bro. Messer, Montpelier, Vt.

By Bro. Hawkins, Montgomery, Ala.

By Bro. Sims, Topeka, Kan.

By Bro. Kimbrough, Atlanta, Ga.

The following by Bro. T. H. Kimbrough, Ga., was adopted unanimously by a rising vote:

Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

The many pleasures and manifestations of appreciation received by the National Grange during its 21st session from the very warm hearted, hospitable people of Lansing, entitle them to a place in our affections.

And while we are aware of our inability to control language expressive of our gratitude for their kindness and the many courtesies extended to our body, yet we feel that they deserve more than a passing notice; therefore be it

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Resolved, That the Worthy Secretary be instructed to convey our heartfelt acknowledgments to the dear people of Lansing and the city council for the many enjoyable and pleasant hours that we have been permitted to spend with them. To Gov. Luce, his estimable lady and daughter for their very kind care and considerations that can spring only from brotherly and sisterly love. To Sister Woodman for her many expressions of anxiety and deeds of love toward us. To Supt. Gower for the few delightful moments with him and his school. To President Willits for his fine agricultural talk, cordial and warm welcome at the Agricultural College. To ex-Mayor Donovan and lady and A. O. Bement and lady for the lovely receptions under most hospitable roofs. Assuring all of these that our united prayers are, and will ever be, 'God bless the good people of Lansing.'

Respectfully,

T. H. KIMBROUGH.

At 6:10 o'clock P. M. the Grange took a recess until 8:30 o'clock P. M.

8:30 o'clock P. M.

Recess having expired the Grange was called to order by the Worthy Master, and opened in the Fourth Degree at 8:30 o'clock P. M.

Bro. L. Rhone, Pa., moved the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be hereby instructed to have the Ritual of the Sixth Degree printed for the use of those State Granges that may wish to confer the Degree at their coming annual session in December.

Bro. Murray, Md., offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Worthy Master of the National Grange be requested to promulgate the various amendments to the Constitution of the Order just as soon as the required number of State Granges have ratified the same.

Bro. Jas. Draper, Mass., chairman, presented the following reports from the committee on Constitution and By-laws:

Your committee on Constitution and By-laws, to

whom was referred the petition of "All Hallows Grange, No. —, of Maryland, relating to the manner of selecting delegates to the County Grange, would report that the same is already provided for under our constitution, and no further legislation is necessary.

JAMES DRAPER,
W. R. WILLIAMS,
N. M. MURRAY,
ADDIE S. HALE,
Committee.

Your committee on Constitution and By-laws, to whom was referred the resolution of Herndon Grange, No. 542, Va., presented by Brother Chartters, of Va., asking for certain changes in our constitution, upon representation in the State Grange "so that in the event of the wife of a Master of a Grange being unable to accompany him to the State Grange, he may, with the consent of his Grange, select one of the lady officers to accompany him, and that she be accorded the full rights and privileges of that body," have considered the same, and report adversely thereto.

JAMES DRAPER,
N. M. MURRY,
W. R. WILLIAMS,
ADDIE S. HALE,
Committee.

Adverse report concurred in.

Your committee on Constitution and By-laws, to whom was referred the resolution of Brother Lipscomb of South Carolina, asking that the constitution of the Order be so amended as will reduce the amount required for a subordinate Grange from (\$15) fifteen dollars to (\$10) ten dollars, have had the same under

consideration and directed me to report adversely thereon.

JAMES DRAPER,
W. R. WILLIAMS,
N. M. MURRAY,
ADDIE S. HALE,
Committee.

On motion the recommendations of the committee on Constitution and By-laws were concurred in.

At 9:10 o'clock P. M., the labors of the day were closed.

The following communication was read by the Worthy Secretary:

LANSING, MICH., November 22, 1887.

John Trimble, Annalist.

You will call an assembly of the Seventh Degree to meet in this hall immediately.

J. J. WOODMAN,
Acting High Priest.

SEVENTH DAY.

WEDNESDAY, *November 23, 1887.*

9:30 o'clock A. M.

The Grange assembled and was opened in the Fourth Degree as per order of business.

Present, the officers and members that were previously in attendance.

The journal of Tuesday was read and approved.

Bro. J. D. Clardy, Ky., moved that the Worthy Master's expense account be referred to the committee on Accounts; adopted.

Bro. J. E. Blackford, Iowa, offered a resolution providing for biennial sessions of the National Grange.

Referred to the committee on Constitution and By-Laws.

Bro. S. C. Carr, Wis., chairman of the committee on Ritual, presented the following reports, which were concurred in:

Your committee on Ritual, to whom was referred the resolution of Bro. Rose, of Texas, asking that when the present edition of the Fifth Degree Manual is exhausted that the next shall be printed as the Fourth Degree Manual, have had the same under consideration and have instructed me to report in favor of such change.

S. C. CARR,
MRS. M. S. RHONE,
JAS. DRAPER,
T. H. KIMBROUGH,
C. McDANIEL,

Committee.

Your committee on Ritual, to whom was referred the communication of Brother Thos. Marver, Master of Wood county Pomona Grange of Ohio, asking for certain radical changes in our Ritual, have considered the same and directed me to report, that in their judgment such change would destroy the harmony and effectiveness of the secret and ritualistic work of the Order, and therefore recommend that no action be taken thereon.

S. C. CARR,
MRS. M. S. RHONE,
CHARLES McDANIEL,
JAMES DRAPER,
T. H. KIMBROUGH,
Committee.

At 10 o'clock A. M. the Grange proceeded to the consideration of the fixing the place for holding the next annual session of the National Grange, it being the special order for the hour.

A ballot was taken and Topeka, Kansas, was selected by a majority vote of the Grange.

Bro. T. H. Kimbrough, Ga.,

Presented the following report from the committee on Division of Labor, and on motion of Bro. Clardy the report was approved:

Worthy Master:

Your committee on Division of Labor very respectfully recommend that portion of the report of the Executive Committee which relates to the lecture work, the plans and methods used, with the several suggestions referring to further appropriations, and discontinuance of a part of the editorial work, the establishment of a permanent home for our Order, all be referred to the committee on Good of the Order.

That part which calls attention to the appropriation and distribution of the money, with the expenditures

connected with the lecture work, be referred to Finance Committee.

That portion which relates to the unexpended balances in the different lecture fields, be reported to the Executive Committee for their future guidance.

We would refer back to the National Grange that portion of the report which relates to the appropriation to the State Grange of Alabama and would recommend that the attention of the Worthy Master and Executive Committee of the State Grange of Alabama be called to the fact that no report has been made of said appropriation. Respectfully submitted,

T. H. KIMBROUGH, *Chairman.*

E. A. GILLER,

W. L. OVERHISER,

J. G. PECKHAM,

M. M. BLACKFORD.

Bro. E. A. Giller, Ill., presented the following from the committee on Resolutions:

Resolved, That Congress be urged to so legislate as to cause food articles to be inspected and consumers protected from frauds and adulterations. E. A. GILLER, *Chairman.*

Adopted.

Your committee have examined the resolution introduced by Bro. Coles, relating to the adjustment of all national difficulties by arbitration, and report the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved, That the National Grange fully sympathize with the movement. E. A. GILLER, *Chairman.*

Adopted.

Your committee on Resolutions have examined the resolution in regard to the money in the United States Treasury, and respectfully report as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the National Grange that the surplus in the treasury of the United States should be issued in payment of the national debt.

E. A. GILLER, *Chairman.*

On motion the above was concurred in.

...amending the National Grange to
Resolved, That the National Grange use its influence to so
amend the patent laws as to protect innocent purchasers from
the unjust exactions of unscrupulous owners of patent rights.
E. A. GILLER, *Chairman*.

Adopted.

The Worthy Secretary read the following announce-
ment:

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Annalist*:
LANSING, MICH., November 23, 1887.

Worthy Priest :—You will call an assembly of the Seventh
Degree to meet at the parlors of the Lansing House immedi-
ately after the close of the labors of the day for the election of
officers and the transaction of such other business as may be
presented to the assembly.

At 12 o'clock M. the Grange took a recess.
J. J. WOODMAN,
Acting High Priest.

Recess having expired the Grange was called to order
by the Worthy Waster.

Bro. J. H. Hale, Conn.,
Chairman of the committee on Mileage and Per Diem,
made the following report, which on motion of Bro.
Worthy Master :

The duties of your committee on mileage and per
diem of the officers, hono-
the National Grange, in
annual session in Lansing
and we submit our report
the number of days requi-
and in returning to their
to wit:

2 o'clock P. M.

Committee on mileage and per
diem and voting members of
the National Grange, in
annual session at the twenty-first
and we submit our report
the number of days requi-
and in returning to their
to wit:

Name and P. O. Address.	Miles.	Days.	Name and P. O. Address.	Miles.	Days.
Hiram Hawkins, Hawkinsville, Ala.	1,850	5	Mrs. E. M. Hall, Pawnee, Neb.	1,900	5
W. L. Overhiser, Stockton, Cal.	5,070	12	Chas. McDaniel, Springfield, N. H.	1,900	5
Mrs. C. E. Overhiser, Stockton, Cal.	5,070	12	Mrs. A. M. McDaniel, Springfield, N. H.	1,900	5
J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Conn.	1,645	5	Richman Cotes, Woodstown, N. J.	1,580	4
Mrs. A. S. Hale, S. Glastonbury, Conn.	1,645	5	W. A. Armstrong, Elmira, N. Y.	965	4
A. N. Brown, Wyoming, Del.	1,635	5	W. R. Williams, Falkland, N. C.	1,980	8
Mrs. A. R. Brown, Wyoming, Del.	1,635	5	J. H. Brigham, Delta, O.	260	2
T. H. Kimbrough, Catania, Ga.	1,790	6	L. Rhone, Centre Hall, Pa.	1,090	4
Mrs. M. C. Kimbrough, Catania, Ga.	1,790	6	Mrs. M. S. Rhone, Centre Hall, Pa.	1,090	4
E. A. Giller, White Hall, Ills.	925	4	J. G. Peckham, Kingston, R. I.	1,760	5
Mrs. A. Giller, White Hall, Ills.	925	4	Mrs. M. N. Peckham, Kingston, R. I.	1,760	5
Milton Trusler, Bentley, Ind.	510	4	Jas. N. Lipscomb, Washington, D. C.	1,455	4
Mrs. Isabel Trusler, Bentley, Ind.	510	4	W. H. Nelson, White Haven, Tenn.	1,430	5
J. E. Blackford, Algona, Iowa.	1,250	4	A. J. Rose, Salado, Tex.	2,600	8
Mrs. M. M. Blackford, Algona, Iowa.	1,250	4	Mrs. S. A. Rose, Salado, Tex.	2,600	8
Wm. Sims, Topeka, Kan.	1,550	4	Alpha Messer, Rochester, Vt.	1,550	5
Mrs. H. A. Sims, Topeka, Kan.	1,550	4	Mrs. L. B. Messer, Rochester, Vt.	1,550	5
J. D. Clardy, Hopkinsville, Ky.	1,070	4	X. X. Chartiers, Fredericksburg, Va.	1,815	7
Mrs. A. F. Clardy, Hopkinsville, Ky.	1,070	4	Mrs. E. W. Chartiers, Fredericksburg, Va.	1,815	7
Frederick Robie, Gorham, Me.	1,780	5	S. C. Carr, Milton Junction, Wis.	640	2
Mrs. O. M. Robie, Gorham, Me.	1,780	5	Mrs. I. B. Carr, Milton Junction, Wis.	640	2
H. M. Murray, West River, Md.	1,505	5	Lecturer—Mr. Whitehead, Middlebush, N. J.	1,530	4
Mrs. M. H. Murray, West River, Md.	1,505	5	W. H. Stinson, Asst. Sec., Dunbarton, N. H.	640	2
Jas. Draper, Worcester, Mass.	1,680	5	Henry Thompson, Gatekeeper, Wilmington, Del.	1,430	4
Mrs. J. C. Draper, Worcester, Mass.	1,680	5			
C. G. Luce, Lansing, Mich.					
Mrs. M. E. Luce, Lansing, Mich.					
W. S. Chowen, Chawen, Minn.	1,305	4			

				<i>Founders of the Order.</i>	
Mrs. Kate Aby Darden, Fayette, Miss.	2,040	6		John R. Thompson, Washington, D. C.	1,485
D. N. Thompson, Butler, Mo.	1,570	5		Wm. Sanders, Washington, D. C.	1,485
Mrs. A. K. Thompson, Butler, Mo.	1,570	5			
O. E. Hall, Pawnee Neb.	1,500	5			
Totals—Session 1887					87,995
“ 1888					81,700
Increase of mileage over session of 1888					6,295
					278
					229
					49

Most respectfully submitted,

J. H. HALE,
 X. H. CHARTTERS,
 J. G. PECKHAM,
 MARY H. MURRAY,
 D. N. THOMPSON.

Bro. R. Coles, N. J., submitted the following:

Your committee on Digest report on the resolution "that the declaration of purposes be amended by inserting the words 'voting together' after the words 'talking together' in the first line, on page eight of the Digest." That we deem it unadvisable to make the proposed change.

On the resolution, "that the declaration of purposes be amended by striking out the words 'in his own party' in the fifth and sixth lines from the bottom of page nine." We think the proposed change to be of insufficient importance for action.

On the resolution, "that the committee on Digest be requested to report a uniform rule by which the *name* and *number* of subordinate Granges may be changed." We report that by the action of the sixteenth session of the National Grange, ample provision was made for the change of name, and at a former session provision was made for change of number therefore, we deem action in the matter unnecessary.

RICHMAN COLES, *Chairman.*

W. A. ARMSTRONG,

W. S. CHOWEN,

MRS. H. A. SIMS,

C. G. LUCE, *Committee.*

On motion the report of the committee was concurred in.

Bro. A. J. Rose, chairman, reported for the committee on Finance as follows:

Worthy Master:

Your Finance Committee have had under consideration the resources and expenditures of the National Grange and find the estimated receipts, in round numbers, to be \$11,500.

General expenditure.....	\$11,600 00
Special for lecture work.....	4,100 00
Total.....	<u>\$15,700 00</u>

This large increase of expenditures, above receipts, is explained in the item of printing. As the Secretary's office had become depleted and a large edition of Song books, Digests, Amendments, Manuals and supplies had to be procured, of which a large percentage is still on hand, and further, the expenditures in the extension of the Order.

In the opinion of your committee, even the approximate results from these expenditures cannot be obtained at this time. From the report of the Executive Committee we find an unexpended balance of the appropriation for the extension of the Order to be one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

We recommend first, that this be placed under the direction of the Executive Committee, to be used in such sections as they, in their judgment, may deem best. Second, that a sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, be appropriated for lecture and editorial work and placed under the control and direction of the Executive Committee and Lecturer.

We further recommend that the Treasurer be authorized and instructed to invest the surplus funds in his hands, subject to call, on good security, where he can obtain the best rate of interest.

We further recommend, that any unexpended balance of the appropriations be returned to the Treasurer at the next annual session of the National Grange.

A. J. ROSE,
MRS. M. E. LUCE,
LEONARD RHONE,
Committee.

Brother J. D. Clardy, Ky., moved to strike the words "and Lecturer," where they occur in the first recommendation.

The ayes and nays were called, and the motion to strike out was lost by a vote of twenty ayes to twenty-seven nays, as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were: Brothers Hawkins, Overhiser, Kimbrough, Giller, Trusler, Blackford, Sims, Clardy, Robie, Luce, Darden, Williams, Lipscomb, Nelson; Sisters Overhiser, Giller, Trusler, Blackford, Sims and Clardy—twenty.

Those voting in the negative were: Brothers Hale, Brown, Murray, Draper, Chowen, Thompson, Hall, McDaniel, Coles, Rhone, Peckham, Rose, Messer, Carr; Sisters Hale, Brown, Kimbrough, Murray, Draper, Luce, Thompson, Hall, Rhone, Peckham, Rose, Chartters and Carr—twenty-seven.

On motion the report of the committee on Finance was concurred in.

Brother J. N. Lipscomb reported for the committee on Good of the Order as follows, which was adopted:

The committee on Good of the Order have considered the following resolutions by Bro. Williams, N. C., as to futures, and recommend that it be urged upon the respective State Granges to have such State legislation as may be needed to prevent this wrong:

Resolved, That the National Grange, P. of H., do hereby denounce at the present session, as it has in the past, the practice of the monopolists and speculators in purchasing of what is known in commercial circles as "futures," whether of cotton, corn, wheat, pork, or any other product of the farm; that we, the said National Grange, believe it to be a species of iniquitous gambling; that it establishes the price of the produce of the farmer without regard to the necessity of the just and equitable law of supply and demand;

Resolved, That we recommend to the Subordinate Granges and farmers generally to petition their respective legislatures to enact such laws as will make the said dealing in futures a misdemeanor and punished as other crimes.

The Executive Committee made the following report:
Worthy Master and Members of the National Grange:

The Executive Committee beg leave to make the following supplementary report in regard to the matter of revision of the Ritual, which was referred, with instructions, at your last meeting.

The work of revision was placed in the hands of the Worthy Lecturer, and his report to the committee is given below, and made part of this report.

J. M. BLANTON, *Chairman.*

LANSING, MICH., Nov. 22, 1887.

DR. J. M. BLANTON, *Chairman Executive Committee, N. G.:*

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER,—Having had placed in my hands the matter of a revision of our Ritual, I desire to report that I have given the matter such time as I have had at my disposal, but it is a matter of such importance that I feel the work should be done with care and sufficient time given to the work. It took years of labor by several persons to build up our present beautiful Ritual, unsurpassed, as I am told by members of other organizations, by any now in existence. I can report progress.

Fraternally,

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

On motion, the report of the committee was approved.

The Executive Committee further reported as follows:

Worthy Master:

The papers marked respectively, Albert Norris vs. Wm. Johnston, J. D. Huffman vs. Wm. Johnston, and Amos Adams vs. California State Grange, which were referred to the Executive Committee, on examination are found to be appeals from the decisions of the Worthy Master of the State Grange of California concerning the proper interpretation of constitutional law, and, therefore, according to Art. 3, Sec. 2, of the By-laws, they fall within the jurisdiction of the Master of the National Grange, to whom, it is recommended, they be referred.

J. M. BLANTON, *Chairman.*

The recommendation was concurred in.

Bro. J. M. Blanton presented his expense account as member of the Executive Committee.

Referred to the committee on Accounts.

Bro. J. E. Blackford presented the following which was adopted:

The committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the account of Worthy Master Darden, would respectfully report that they have carefully examined vouchers for the same, and find a balance due him of \$11.43, and recommend the payment of the same.

J. E. BLACKFORD,

J. D. CLARDY,

X. X. CHARTTERS,

A. R. BROWN,

Committee.

The committee on Agriculture presented the following:

Your committee to whom was committed abstract of proceedings of Potomac Grange, No. 1 D. C., to-wit:

WHEREAS, The District of Columbia is now without representation in the National Grange;

AND WHEREAS, The number of Granges is not likely to be increased, as in other territories, on account of its limited area and acreage devoted to Agricultural purposes;

AND WHEREAS, It is a recognizable fact that it is at the capital of a nation, that statistical and general knowledge of the arts of Agriculture, commerce and manufactures must of necessity center, it follows that the needs of the farmers of the nation can best be made known from such centers, and important information be more quickly received and transmitted for the benefit of the Agricultural classes; therefore be it

Resolved, That the National Grange be and is hereby earnestly requested to confer upon Potomac Grange, No. 1, the privileges accorded to State Granges.

Respectfully report that it is not considered practicable to accord the privileges asked for, at this time.

That the National Grange agrees with the sentiment of the communication from the said Potomac Grange

in regard to the feasibility of establishing an "Arbor Day," and would recommend that each State Grange take this matter into consideration and establish permanently such a day.

FREDERICK ROBIE, *Chairman.*

On motion, the recommendations of the committee were concurred in.

The committee on Agriculture made further report, which was adopted:

Worthy Master :

Your committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the following resolutions, offered by Brother Chartters, of Virginia, have duly considered the same and move their adoption.

H. M. MURRAY,
For the Committee.

WHEREAS, The American farmer has patiently suffered impositions of the worst character and borne the burden of governmental and monopolistic taxation; and

WHEREAS, Instead of growing better the work of both government and monopolist seems to be directed to increasing rather than lessening the burdens that are put upon us; and

WHEREAS, As long as we sit quietly without resisting or remonstrance it is unlikely that relief will come; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, in the name of Agriculture, demand of Congress the adoption of the following measures:

1st. The bill to give Agriculture a seat in the President's Cabinet.

2nd. That the usefulness of the Department of Agriculture be increased by adequate appropriations to experiment so as to increase the diversity of products of the farm and to be enabled to stamp out contagious diseases among farm animals, and that nothing be done to impair the usefulness of the department.

3d. That dealing in futures be prohibited by law.

4th. That as the constantly increasing surplus in the National Treasury not only contracts the currency and increases the value of money, but decreases the value of *land and labor* and is also calculated to engender corrupt legislation, it should be used as rapidly as possible to restore the national debt *at par* and be so dispersed as to increase the circulating medium and stimulate a healthy state of trade throughout the whole country.

5th. *That taxation be equalized* and that all existing laws which tend to favor any class to the detriment of the whole people, be repealed at once.

Bros. Brigham and Woodman of the Executive Committee presented their expense accounts, which were referred to the committee on Accounts.

Bro. W. H. Stinson, N. H., Assistant Steward, asked for and was granted leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

At 6 o'clock P. M. the Grange took a recess.

The Grange reassembled at 7 o'clock P. M., and was called to order by the Worthy Master.

Bro. Jas. Draper, chairman, presented the following report from the committee on Constitution and By-laws:

Under instructions, your committee on Constitution and By-laws herewith present the following proposed amendment to the Constitution:

Under head of National Grange add a new section as follows:

SEC. 2. In case the Master is unable to represent his State Grange in the National Grange, this duty shall devolve upon the Overseer and his wife, if a matron, and in the event the Overseer cannot attend, then the Executive Committee of such State Grange shall ap-

point a delegate to represent such State Grange in the National Grange, and his wife, if a matron, shall be entitled to a seat in the National Grange.

JAMES DRAPER,
H. M. MURRAY,
J. H. BRIGHAM,
W. R. WILLIAMS,
ADDIE S. HALE.

On a motion to adopt, the ayes and nays were called, and the motion was lost by vote of sixteen ayes to thirty-three nays, as follows:

Ayes—Bros. Hawkins, Overhiser, Giller, Trusler, Blackford, Sims, Robie, Darden, Thompson, Lipscomb, Chartters, Carr. Sisters Overhiser, Giller, Robie, and Carr—sixteen.

Nays—Bros. Hale, Brown, Kimbrough, Clardy, Murray, Draper, Luce, Chowen, Hall, McDaniel, Coles, Williams, Brigham, Rhone, Peckham, Nelson, Rose, Messer. Sisters Hale, Brown, Kimbrough, Trusler, Sims, Clardy, Murray, Draper, Luce, Thompson, Hall, McDaniel, Rhone, Peckham, and Rose—thirty-three.

The committee on Good of the Order made the following report, which was concurred in:

Worthy Master:

Your committee, having considered the resolution regarding the expenditure of the funds of a subordinate Grange, would most respectfully report that as, under existing laws, a Subordinate Grange has the right to use its own funds in any way it may see fit, no action is necessary by this Grange.

J. H. HALE,

For Committee on Good of the Order.

Bro. A. Messer, chairman, read the general report of the committee on Transportation, which was approved by the Grange.

Worthy Master :

Your committee on Transportation are well aware that the subject assigned them is one of vast importance to the prosperity and progress of the American people. During the past transportation of various kinds has been the leading factor in developing the resources of the Nation and the means of largely increasing the wealth of individuals and corporations. In a country so diversified as ours and with such great natural advantages for water transportation by lakes and rivers, it would seem that there need be little danger of oppressing producers and shippers by excessive rates of freight, but the development of the country has been so rapid and the demand for transporting its enormous products so great, that the existing means of water transportation are utterly inadequate for the immense volume of business. Again, a large proportion of the products of the country are of such a nature that a rapid transit from the place of production to the markets is an absolute necessity. Hence it is that water transportation cannot be relied upon except for such kinds of products as are not in their nature perishable or will not cause shippers a loss by delay in reaching the markets. For these reasons and others which might be mentioned, railroads have become the principal carriers of merchandise of all kinds and the principal means of transportation in all parts of the country.

We are of the opinion, however, that it would be for the best interests of the country, for the government, both State and National, to more fully develop the means of water transportation and open up to the people these natural highways of commerce, which might be made to subserve their interests infinitely more than at the present time.

The great demand for railroad transportation has so

stimulated the building of railroads that nearly every section of our vast domain is reached by them. To build and equip these roads so as to afford adequate facilities for transportation has taken a vast aggregate of capital which has been massed in corporations which own and control the various lines of roads. Unfortunately for the people many of these corporations, some of which have assumed colossal proportions, have been used not solely for the development of the resources of the country and for a reasonable dividend upon the capital invested, but they have been used as a means of extortion and oppression to the people who gave them the right of existence, and who furnish the products for transportation, without which they could not for a moment exist.

For many years the corporations claimed that neither a sovereign State nor yet the general government had a right to curb their rapacity, or to check in any way their inordinate greed for gain. But the farmers of the country, through the Grange organization, presented their united grievances to legislatures and proper tribunals, and secured from them laws and decisions which acknowledged the principle and justice of their demands, and as a last resort they secured a decision from the Supreme Court of the United States which establishes for all time the principle that the "creature must be subject to the creator;" and later by a continued and persistent demand to Congress, the farmers secured from that body the passage of a law which was enacted for the purpose of correcting many of the existing evils of the transportation corporations, and give producers a means of redress from the injustice of which they greatly suffered. Thus the farmers secured from Congress, by means of their great Grange organization, the enactment of the Inter-State Commerce law.

This law being a compromise between two different measures looking to the same end, was not in some respects what the most ardent friends of reform in this direction desired, but its provisions seemed so wise and so well adapted to the existing circumstances, that the friends of both measures joined hands in its support. Fortunately for the country, the commissioners whose duty it is to interpret and apply the law, are men of high standing, of great legal attainments and judicial fairness, and that they are easily accessible to the people, is shown by the readiness with which they consented to listen to the complaint of the farmers of Vermont in the recent case which was brought before the commission at Rutland by the Vermont State Grange. In this connection we quote the following from the elaborate decision of the commission in this case, which was given by the chairman. Judge Cooley says:

“ The act to regulate commerce expressly provides that no complaint shall at any time be dismissed because of the absence of direct damage to the complainant. Under this provision, when an alleged infraction of the law is of such a character as to constitute a public grievance of considerable general importance, is brought to the attention of the commission by a responsible party in a duly authenticated form, it may be the duty of the commission to enter upon its investigation, and, if the charge is substantiated, to apply proper relief. We are relieved from any necessity of determining what would be the proper course to pursue in such a case by the fact that the question of the violation of law is directly presented in the petition filed by the Vermont State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry. We are not informed whether that body is incorporated, nor is it important.

“ It was conceded on the argument to be an association formed for proper purposes by respectable people of

the State, and presumably those persons are interested, or are liable to be in the charges complained of. They find their grievances not in the low rates which the law does not undertake to restrict, but in the high rates which, if not justified by a proper showing, stand condemned. And as these are likely to bear with peculiar weight upon those who follow the calling of husbandmen, it is very proper that they as an association, if they believe the rates wrong and oppressive, should raise the question."

We rejoice greatly at this construction of the law by the commission, which virtually opens up the way for farmers through their Grange organizations or otherwise to present their complaints to the commission and secure relief from unjust discrimination or excessive rates of freight. It is a well known fact that in the case cited above, and in others which might be mentioned, the farming interests have greatly suffered from unjust discriminations and exorbitant rates of freight, and by the dominant power of the railroads farmers have been virtually deprived of the natural advantages which belong to them by reason of their nearness to seaboard and other markets of the world.

We recognize the fact that the Inter-State Commerce Law is to a certain extent an experiment, and that the railroad interests have used every means in their power to make it unpopular, and in some cases actually oppressive to the people. Yet notwithstanding this we are confident of its complete success, and the National Grange, which represents the great body of the farmers of this country, are in hearty sympathy with the Commission, who, by their liberal construction of the law and the righteous decisions which they have rendered, have merited the unqualified approval and support of the Nation's producers. Unlike many laws upon our statute books this law was enacted to meet the varied

conditions and circumstances of the people, and its scope is sufficiently broad to cope with existing railroad abuses in all sections of the country.

In the case already noted, the Vermont State Grange vs. the Central Vermont railroad and others, United States Senator Geo. F. Edmunds, in his argument for the Grange upon this point, said: "This act in its first and second sections seems to be couched in language that is very plain to the unsophisticated mind. It appears to be intended to regulate and control, according to good methods, and consistent with justice, the operations of interstate commerce by railways and water communications connected with them. So far as it was possible for Congress, within its constitutional power, to reach every agency engaged in these transactions, it was to be exerted.

The object was beneficent, and the nature of the law was intended to reach, and so far as language can go, I think does reach every operation of Inter-State commerce that is carried on by no matter how many agents or connecting local lines, so that they are engaged in a continuous transmission of men or things by any "arrangement," as the law says, between them in relation thereto. There can be no escape from the provisions of the law by any railroad in the United States, unless it is restricted by its charter and operations to purely local State business. Every road that provides facilities for the business of connecting roads, and engages in the taking of goods out of its own State on to a railroad in another State, by any sort of communication or arrangement or combination, or understanding, by whatever contrivance or form it is reached, comes within the scope of the operation of this law.

When the States have undertaken to interfere with the rights and wrongs that have been committed all through the country, the supreme court, much against

its wishes and will, I believe, was obliged to decide that it was within the purview of Congress alone. So that I insist the language of this act shall be given the most liberal and benign construction, in order to work the good effects it was intended to accomplish. It is not to be construed like a criminal statute, but every interpretation and construction that can aid and reach the great object Congress had in view, should be given to it."

And this is the scope of the Inter-State Commerce Act, so benign in its influences and so far reaching in its results as to affect the material interests of nearly all the producers of the Nation. Your committee are well aware that the construction which the Commissioners have in some instances placed upon section 4 of this act does not fully meet the views of the ardent friends of the law and they are of the opinion that, however wisely the power of the suspension of the long and short haul clause may be exercised, its natural tendency will be to defeat the purposes of the law.

We have only to say that we trust that Congress in its wisdom will add such amendments *only* to the law as will supply any defects which may exist in this direction and also in the classification of freights, so as to prevent the roads by changes in their classifications to defeat or render inoperative any decisions of the Commission. As the Inter-State Commerce Act applies only to Inter-State traffic we recommend that State Granges use every lawful means within their power to correct the local abuses which exist in many States and bring the people and the railroads more in harmony in the future than in the past.

We believe that a reasonable rate of transportation, both Inter-State and local, would not only add greatly to the material prosperity of farmers, but that its effect would be reciprocal, and the railroads would be

enabled thereby to largely increase the volume of their traffic and the consequent earnings upon capital invested.

In conclusion, this body again affirms that it has no desire to antagonize in any way the railroad interests of the country. It only seeks justice which is the right of every citizen. Neither has the Grange any controversy with legitimate corporations of any kind so long as they justly carry out the purposes for which they were created. It is only when they exceed the bounds of law and justice that the Grange asserts its rights and power to compel obedience to the same.

ALPHA MESSER,
LEONARD RHONE,
H. HAWKINS,
WM. SIMS,
A. N. BROWN.

GENERAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

The Committee on Agriculture do not claim that they are able to present any new views, or to submit any recommendations but what have practically elicited the attention and consideration of this Order, through the many valuable and exhaustive papers which have already been read. We desire, however, to be true to the great interests of agriculture, which feeds and clothes every living being, gives life, motion and business to

the commercial world, in its importance overshadowing all other interests. We may, however, reiterate in our own words the substance of what has been said.

We are aware that the world moves and that progress will rule the destiny of the great future, although it is sometimes slow in bringing out great results. Agriculture, as has been many times said, is the prime source of the Nation's wealth and is the basis of the prosperity of all other industrial pursuits. In a great measure it has had to fight its own battles for proper recognition and claim for public support. An intelligent agriculture in the history of the world has always been considered as the chief promoter and the certain index of an advancing civilization, and therefore is entitled to the foremost place for public and private effort and protection. It should be placed first on the calendar of business in our Legislative and Congressional assemblies. The many important measures which affect its interests, as has been shown by the experiences of the past several years, have only been secured by persistent and continued effort.

Thus the National Grange has triumphed by its long petitions in aid of, and its well directed and repeated efforts for, the final passage of the oleomargarine law.

The better recognition by Congress for the protection of the raw material raised by the American farmer against foreign imports of the same articles.

A more just service of the United States patent laws has been secured.

The passage of the enactment which gives to our Agricultural State College adequate means for the better development of experimental agriculture is one of our triumphs. We hailed with delight the final passage of the Inter-State Commerce bill but regret that in its application and construction it has but partially fulfilled the early intention and wishes of its supporters.

The Patrons throughout the country expect and demand that the law shall be changed so that there shall be no doubtful or adverse way of construction as will defeat the wishes of the people and the purposes of the law as set forth in its first section, which declared that all charges rendered or to be rendered on the transportation of passengers or property shall be just and reasonable. The Grange still insists and claims that the enactment which made the head of the Agricultural Department at Washington a member of the Cabinet of the President, and which has failed to become a law by reason of some irregularities, should at once be perfected, and placed upon our national code.

The National Grange favors the further reduction of the rate of postage on articles of the fourth class, which covers agricultural seeds and productions, and asks that there should be such changes or reductions as will give to the farmers of the country the same cheap service as is employed by Canada and other nations.

There are direct and indirect methods to be used by the farmers of this nation for their own elevation and progress.

The direct methods are the employment of skilful mechanical labor, aided by science, which has rendered the art of agriculture pleasant and profitable.

Education, with good moral training, is the basis of success. The Grange favors popular education, and that system which gives to the boys and girls of the poorer families equal advantages with the richer without any hindrances but are common to all classes searching after knowledge. We are in favor of a suitable text-book of an agricultural character for our common schools, which will afford our scholars a practical knowledge of chemistry, manures, plant growth, analy-

sis of soil and all those material subjects which form a part of our intelligent agriculture.

We are in favor of a just and equitable distribution of a part of the large accumulations in the United States Treasury in aid of our State Agricultural Colleges and for the interests of common school education.

We demand cheap postage and a better and more economic service of the telegraph and telephone, as far as it is in the power of the Legislature, for it has not escaped our notice that enormous fortunes in these several public interests have been taken from the pockets of the people.

We demand that our National and State governments should be economical, and that the burdens of government should be equal and just to all our people, and that taxation of all kinds of value, and incomes should be rendered certain and conclusive, by the enactment and enforcement of suitable laws, thus offering the greatest relief from the oppression which hangs over the agricultural interests of the nation.

We demand that the public lands should be held for the use of the people, and that the power of the general government, whenever and wherever it can in a just manner, shall recover for the people land which it gave away for corporation uses:

We deplore the influences and sad effects of anarchy, agrarianism and communism, and we rejoice that our Executive and State departments are determined to stamp it out, and in the interests of American institutions we would recommend a more careful and stringent national law regulating foreign immigration.

FREDERICK ROBIE,
WM. L. OVERHISER,
H. M. MURRAY,
A. J. ROSE,
A. M. McDANIEL.

On motion the above report was approved.

Bro. Wm. Sims, Kan., read the following general report of the committee on Coöperation.

Worthy Master :

It can hardly be expected at this period in the history of our Order, that anything of special importance and new to the older members, can be said upon a question so vital in our proposed work as that of coöperation. Your committee cannot, therefore, hope to do more than present the question in such form as may possibly arrest the attention of the younger members, or those less familiar with the subject.

Our Order teaches, and history proves, that the educational, religious, political, social and material standing of a class or people will, as a rule, be determined by their ability to properly apply the true principles of coöperation to the affairs of life. In the absence of organization and coöperation, the people, those constituting majorities, find it impossible to redress public wrongs or advance common interests. Without coöperative effort the cause of education must languish, Christianity suffer neglect, the political rights of the people remain unprovided for, and all efforts to improve moral and social conditions prove abortive.

As taught in the lessons of our Order, "successful results of general welfare can be secured only by general effort." To unity of action has been properly credited the extraordinary progress of the present age, and while the methods of coöperation recommended by the Grange do not differ materially from those employed by other classes, they are admirably adapted to the requirements of those engaged in productive industry, are applicable alike to public and private affairs, and, when fully comprehended and properly applied, never fail to be productive of satisfactory results, and may be properly called into requisition under

all the varied circumstances and conditions met with in moral pursuits. Yet the farmers of the country, who have viewed with interest and to some extent alarm, the progress made by others through concert of action, have generally failed to recognize the importance of meeting together, talking together, and acting together for their mutual protection and advancement, as occasion may require, until the products of the farm have come to be recognized by those who prey upon the accumulations of others, as the legitimate subject of commercial spoliation.

But the advocates of Grange principles have arrested attention, induced investigation, and are fast making clear to the more thoughtful of those in whose interest the Order was instituted, the evils and embarrassments resulting from the isolated condition in which they live. Farmers generally concede the importance of change, and are earnest in their demand for relief from the environments which hold themselves and families in the background, and will act when convinced of the true purposes of our organization and its power for good when properly supported.

This Order is but the concentration of individual forces, subject to discretion by proper authority, and its power for good will increase or diminish as farmers extend or withhold their encouragement and support. Numbers give strength and command respect, while unity of action, under proper direction, is the prime factor upon which we depend for success.

Coöperation, as understood and practiced in the Grange, meets the requirements of the farmer and his family in an eminent degree. The mental, moral, social and material advantages derived from association, and secured by the united effort of all, is at once brought within the reach of the individual member. Each, under the Rochdale plan of business coöperation—

which has the endorsement of this body—receives benefits in proportion to his trade, while educational and social benefits are generally measured by the interest taken and time and attention given to the work of the Subordinate Grange.

The history of business associations, organized under the auspices of the Grange, and conducted in the interest of the Order, -furnishes ample proof that no system has yet been devised which will meet the requirements of Patrons under the changed conditions met with in the different sections of the country.

The Rochdale plan has given satisfaction when the rules recommended by the National Grange have been strictly observed, but when changes have been made and improvements attempted, disaster has been the rule. While the agency system has furnished temporary relief in some sections, general dissatisfaction and sometimes loss has been the rule. What is known as the "contract system," by which reduced or wholesale rates are secured to individual Patrons, in consideration of trade, has the advantage of reasonable savings, with very little if any risk, and is therefore recommended to the thoughtful consideration of our membership.

While your committee deem it important, we have been unable, in the limited time allowed, to collect and compile the statistical information necessary to inform this body as to the amount of business transacted and profits realized by our membership through and by reason of business arrangements provided, or associations organized, in the name or by authority of the Order, and therefore respectfully recommend the appointment of a committee of three, whose duty it shall be to investigate this subject and report to the next session of this Grange, to the end that we may be able to

approximate, at least, the advantages being realized from the business arm of our organization.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. SIMS,
C. G. LUCE,
H. HAWKINS,
LEONARD RHONE,
E. W. CHARTTERS,

Committee.

On motion, the report was approved by the Grange, and the Worthy Master appointed the following committee as provided therein:

Wm. Sims, Kan.; Leonard Rhone, Pa.; J. H. Hale, Conn.

On motion of Bro. A. N. Brown, Del., it was ordered that when the Grange closes its labors recess shall be taken until 2 o'clock P. M. to-morrow.

At 10:10 o'clock P. M. the labors of the day were closed.

EIGHTH DAY.

Thursday, November 24, 1887.

The Grange assembled in accordance with the previous order and was opened in the Fourth Degree by the Worthy Master at 2 o'clock P. M.

The roll was called and a quorum found present.

The journal of Wednesday was read and approved.

Bro. J. E. Blackford, chairman, read the following reports, and on motion they were approved:

The committee on Accounts have directed me to report that they have examined the accounts of Bro. J. M. Blanton to Nov. 14, '87, and find the same correct, and also find a balance in his hands and belonging to the funds of the National Grange of \$63.60.

J. E. BLACKFORD,
J. D. CLARDY,
X. X. CHARTERS,
ALICE R. BROWN,
OLIVIA M. ROBIE,
Committee.

The committee on Accounts have examined the expense account of Bro. J. J. Woodman for attendance

on the last National Grange amounting to \$133.20 and find it correct, and that it has been wholly paid.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. BLACKFORD,
J. D. CLARDY,
X. X. CHARTTERS,
ALICE R. BROWN,
OLIVIA M. ROBIE,

Committee.

The committee on Accounts have examined the account of Bro. J. H. Brigham to November 15, 1887, and find the same correct, showing a balance in his hands of \$38.50.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. BLACKFORD,
J. D. CLARDY,
X. X. CHARTTERS,
ALICE R. BROWN,
OLIVIA M. ROBIE,

Committee.

Bro. S. C. Carr, chairman, made the following report, which was concurred in:

Your committee on Ritual, to whom was referred the resolution from Brother Blackford asking for a change in our Ritual so that the initiation ceremonies shall be the same for women as for men, have instructed me to report the same back, asking that it be referred to the committee appointed to revise the Ritual.

S. C. CARR,
JAMES DRAPER,
MRS. M. S. RHONE,
CHARLES McDANIEL,
J. M. KIMBROUGH,

Committee.

The committee on Ritual submitted a report recommending certain changes in the Ritual and the report was concurred in.

The Executive Committee offered the following, which was adopted:

Worthy Master :

In regard to the petition presented to the Executive Committee in relation to the State Grange of Nebraska, it is recommended:

That the Subordinate Granges of Nebraska be renumbered from one upwards and duplicate charters be issued to all Subordinate Granges in existence on the 23d of March, 1887, and all the old charters cancelled, and that the secretary of the Executive Committee be instructed to procure the supplies belonging to the old State Grange from the Historical Society of Nebraska.

J. M. BLANTON, *Chairman.*

Bro. M. Whitehead, N. J., submitted the following:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON DORMANT GRANGES.

Worthy Master :

Your committee on Dormant Granges have had the subject under consideration and deem it one of the most important connected with our Order. At this late day it must be admitted that dormant Granges are brought about through no fault in our plan of organization, or the principles upon which it is founded. They have been well tried and proven; and in thousands of neighborhoods active and prosperous Granges are conferring the benefits of our Order, mentally, socially and in a material way upon their membership. Other institutions and societies have their bright and their dark days, their dormant members in *localities*, while the "cause" itself as a whole is moving on.

The great question then is, as far as possible, how can we prevent dormant Granges? How keep the greatest number of Granges prosperous? The answer in a word is *keep them busy*. It is the unused brain that becomes dull, the idle muscle that loses its strength, the uncultivated field that produces only thorns and briars. Action then means life and strength. Inaction means weakness, dormancy, death. "Working together" is one of our declared "purposes."

Let the work be well done, strictly in accordance with obligations, rules, and regulations. Let it have variety. Let it be in the various lines of our Order, not upon non-essentials. Keep up the interest of all the members by giving all something to do. Study the ways and means adopted by successful Granges. Education is the keynote of success in the Grange as elsewhere. Without a thorough knowledge of our Order and its principles, its aims and objects, members of a Grange can never have the power to put them into practice. Hundreds of Granges have become dormant because the members first starved themselves to death. Let them study the Order itself, its laws, its "purposes." Get Grange papers into every family. To revive the dormant Granges of a State we must first reach the dormant members. If they have lost interest through lack of knowledge, or through the non-success of some business venture, we must reach them with the living voice. To this end each State should organize a lecture system, running down to lecturers of county or district Granges. When these members are once more interested, they will work, and work means life and success. The active Granges of a county should interest themselves in the awakening or revival of dormant Granges in their county. A good plan is to have a committee of two or more from each live Grange, who in coöperation with the county deputy, should visit the neighborhoods

where dormant Granges exist, arrange for meetings, distribute Grange literature and by personal effort interest farmers in the work we are doing. We must not wait for some sudden outburst of revival; some excitement that comes on like a war, and like it passes away.

By the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread, means that we must work for all we get in this world, and Grange success and the revival of dormant Granges means the same thing. It is well planned, systematic *hard work*, real plodding work that is needed to revive, to build up and sustain our Order.

Your committee, therefore, recommend that each State Grange carefully consider the matter of revival of dormant Granges and the extension of the Order, coöperate and assist in the work of the National Grange in this direction. Design and adopt plans for systematic and united work in all parts of the State. Let county deputies, in coöperation with proper committees, plan their work on this general system and work persistently, earnestly, use the printed page and the spoken word to the extent of the means at hand, let every Patron and every officer *work, work, work*, and the measure of success will be in proportion to the work performed.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD,
CHAS. McDANIEL,
MILTON TRUSLER,
MRS. A. K. THOMPSON,
MRS. S. A. ROSE.

On motion the above report was adopted.

Brother J. N. Lipscomb, chairman of the committee on Good of the Order, made a verbal report in relation to that portion of the Worthy Lecturer's report, which had been referred to his committee, and asked that the committee be relieved from the further considera-

tion of the matter, as action had already been taken by the Grange covering the same.

The report was received and the committee excused from further action in the premises.

Brother James Draper moved that the twenty-first annual session of the National Grange be closed this day. The motion prevailed.

Brother L. Rhone, Pa., offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Agriculture be requested to inquire, through the consular system of government or otherwise, what foreign nations are now importing agricultural products and ascertain what possibilities there would be to establish trade relations for the disposal of our surplus agricultural products; also to inquire what agricultural products are now imported that our country and climate would be capable of producing, and lay the same before Congress and publish for the information of farmers.

Resolved, That the Master of the National Grange be hereby instructed to appoint a suitable committee to lay the request of the National Grange before the Commissioner of Agriculture without unnecessary delay.

The following was presented by Bro. C. G. Luce, Mich., and adopted by the Grange:

Resolved, That the special committee on Revision of the Ritual be and is hereby continued with instructions to complete the revision and present the result of its work on the first day of the next annual session of the National Grange.

Bro. L. Rhone, Pa., offered the following, and on motion the same was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to collect the business arrangements of the several State Granges that may be for Patrons at large, and transmit the same to the several State Granges for information of members of the Order, but in all cases requiring a certified copy of the reliability of the firm, certified to by the Master, Secretary and Executive Committee, under seal of the State Grange, contracted with, and that they are for Patrons at large, before being permitted to be entered upon the business circular.

Brother J. H. Hale, Conn., offered the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to arrange, if possible, for special rates for transportation for delegates and visiting members to the next session of the National Grange at Topeka; and if successful in their efforts, to report to all delegates at least thirty days before the opening of the session.

On motion of Brother A. N. Brown, the words "Executive Committee" were stricken out, and the word "Secretary" was inserted in lieu thereof.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

Brother A. N. Brown, chairman of the special committee on Exhibits, made the following report for his committee, which was concurred in:

Your committee, to whom was assigned the pleasant duty of making an examination of the fruits, cereals, etc., on exhibition in the Senate Chamber during this session, respectfully submit that they have examined said exhibits and desire to say that they have found California represented in the exhibit by over two hundred different articles, embracing all the fruits known to tropical climes, together with cereals, vegetables, evaporated, canned, conserved and crystallized fruits, wines, etc., representing the varied and diversified products of California. Accompanying this exhibit is one of Prof. Joseph Neuman, showing the different processes of progress in silk culture. There is also on exhibition by Bro. David Woodman, of Michigan, 51 varieties of wheat, 40 varieties of oats, 9 of rye, 12 of barley, 30 of corn, 75 of grasses.

There is also a very excellent exhibit of Michigan woods, deserving of favorable mention. There is also an exhibit of fruit, cereals, vegetables, grains, and grasses from the Michigan Agricultural College.

Grains and cereals, with a handsome exhibit of Kiefer pears, from New Jersey, the latter by the Worthy Pomona of the New Jersey State Grange.

These exhibits are all exceedingly fine, and certainly

represent the possibilities of their respective sections, each of which merit special mention, but as your committee desire to be brief, it is impossible to specify each of these exhibits and speak of their relative merits.

We would, therefore, recommend that this body hereby express their high appreciation and thanks to all who have contributed to the pleasure and profit of this session of the National Grange by the handsome exhibits of fruits, grains, etc., brought here at great expense and labor to themselves, and arranged in such a beautiful manner.

Resolved, That Professor Neuman who has labored so zealously for the establishment of Sericulture in this country, should receive the encouragement and aid of the National Government, until this branch of industry is fully established and until the United States shall at least produce the silks required for our own consumption.

A. N. BROWN,
H. HAWKINS,
J. E. BLACKFORD,
MRS. L. C. CARR,
MRS. E. M. HOLT,
MRS. M. N. PECKHAM,
MRS. S. A. ROSE.

Bro. Jas. Draper offered the following:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to contract with Bro. J. R. Thompson, D. C., for the Seventh Degree Ritual and to pay him for the same the sum of five hundred dollars.

Bro. A. Messer moved to strike out the words "five hundred dollars" and insert in place thereof the words "three hundred dollars."

The amendment was lost.

On the motion to adopt the resolution, the ayes and nays were ordered and it was adopted by a vote of forty ayes to eleven nays, as follows:

Those voting in the affirmative were
kins, Overhiser, Brown, Kimbrough, Brothers Haw-
Giller, Truener,

Sims, Clardy, Robie, Draper, Chowen, Darden, Hall, Coles, Armstrong, Williams, Rhone, Peckham, Lipscomb, Nelson, Rose, Chartters, Carr; Sisters Overhiser, Hale, Brown, Kimbrough, Giller, Trusler, Blackford, Sims, Clardy, Robie, Draper, Luce, Darden, Rhone, Rose, Chartters and Carr—forty.

Those voting in the negative were Brothers Hale, Blackford, Murray, Luce, Thompson, McDaniel, Messer; Sisters Murray, Thompson, Hall and McDaniel—eleven.

Brother W. A. Armstrong, N. Y., chairman, presented the following

GENERAL REPORT FOR THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,

which was approved by the Grange:

It is the glory of this free Republic that throughout the broad land over which its beneficent rule extends schools are planted with such adequacy of provisions as to offer their advantages to all, whether rich or poor, at least to the extent of training in the common branches of learning that give fitness for ordinary business affairs. So much is the wise provision of a people that counts intelligence as an important qualification of citizenship.

Yet the mere fact that schools for the early training of our youths are accessible to all is not enough to inspire confidence in their usefulness, for without wise direction their influence may not be for good, they may be even harmful.

Schools are but agencies for the development of powers that may be applied to evil as readily as to good. Such is the perversity of human nature its bent may go as easily to malign influence as to the virtues that light the way of civilization. A parrot may be taught to speak and become odious because of shocking impro-

prieties that have mere verbal forms and no possible sentiment except the reflection of a profane, vulgar or debased tutor. But the child with more easy acquirement of speech develops early sentiment that, as growth proceeds, becomes a part of fixed character, debased if teachings have been evil, refined and ennobled if instruction has come from sources abounding in virtues.

Herein is the necessity for watchful care that spotless innocence be not contaminated by evil communications. We need take but this hasty glance at our primary schools to discern a danger of dire portent if vigilance be relaxed or if parents entrust to agencies not carefully scrutinized the moulding of character that may tend to weal or woe much in accordance with early education.

In the higher schools there is the same need of wholesome supervision, for learning is by no means synonymous with virtue.

In all this there is individual responsibility, not of teachers alone, but of employers, parents and guardians to whom are committed charges of infinite importance and for whom, if remiss in their duties, the day of reckoning may bring appalling sights of sorrow.

But our organization does not assume to direct the primary, nor yet the higher schools. It is enough to point out baneful influences against which alert watchfulness must be continued from the homes that may be graced or disgraced according as the twig is bent. Virtuous home influence must be the chief reliance in forming useful character, hence the requirement that every parent and guardian accept the great responsibilities of directing and moulding youth in their charge, looking to the schools only for that colorless instruction which leaves purity unsoiled, for that is as far as trust can be given with safety.

These are but preliminary views leading to a purpose

that, since the inception of our Order, has been its dominating spirit. We deal not so much with the plastic clay as with its forms, hardened by kneading and moulding and fire, characters formed and in a great degree fixed in obstinate rigidity, yet not wholly insensitive to influences that in their full effect soften harshness and relieve the angularities that error fixes in character not moulded in proper lines during the formative period. Whatever of strength we have as an organization of men and women lies in the concentration of energies that may be directed to specific purposes, with such effect as to insure their attainment. How to effect this concentration, is the problem with which we have to deal.

While our Order is not partisan, it must have concern in public affairs, for the interests of its members are often imperilled by legislation planned with reference to objects that one or the other of the political parties seeks in utter disregard of our rights. With them we invite no contest, against them we wage no battles, yet if our people would in all matters preserve their rights by the exercise of privileges that cannot be waived in the interest of party without some sacrifice of manhood, even the political parties would advance to higher planes. In the Grange we are neither Democrats nor Republicans, although we have absolute freedom to act with either. We seek neither to make nor unmake political parties, for we have a higher object in advancing the standard of useful citizenship. To effect this there can be no more potent agency than that education which gives every citizen broad understanding of his rights, privileges, and duties as a component part of the Government itself. This is the education we would impart to every farmer were it within the range of our power.

We would not stop with him, for to his wife, their

sons and daughters, such knowledge is equally important. The highest mission of the Grange is to lift to the loftiest plane of usefulness all its members, not that they may be distinguished over others in the same calling, but that the sum of blessings for all may be greater. In this work retarding influences are constantly encountered—among them, that intense political partisanship which obscures vision, perverts judgment, narrows thought and belittles weighty matters that stand as personal duties, subordinating them to the behests of leaders whose power is in the fetich of a party name. Necessarily we have to deal with obstinate prejudices, which may be overcome, if at all, only through slow approaches, gained by weary effort a thousand times repeated. That we have gained something is now apparent. That progress has been slow is not a matter of surprise. That there is encouragement to proceed we cannot doubt, for we see that the course of our Order in the past has been in the line of improvement, of education, that has made its members more independent as citizens, their powers more readily applied and with greater effect because of training—education by the Grange.

We must go forward or retreat. We have declared our principles from every hill-top in the land and can not abandon them without disgrace. These principles all lead to one specific object—higher manhood and higher womanhood. All education that contributes to this end is most desirable. Such education is not a commodity to be bought and sold. It can not come exclusively from any single source. We must take it where it is found, and if its general source may be indicated in any form of speech, let us say it is in the best thought of the age, plain, practical thought that neither soars with the clouds nor grovels in earth, thought that runs within our reach leading by that

pleasing enticement that displays increased power as the reward of effort. Let us weed out all jealousies that stand in our way, and the low selfishness that obstructs progress. This will be admirable preparation for gain in knowledge most useful in our affairs.

The education we need cannot come from books, nor can it come from any other source except through earnest seeking. It must be development of thought rather than cramming of facts. In its realization it will be broader thought—thought freed from the hampering clog of narrow partisan desire, a free existence, soul and heart yearning for all the good that unselfish effort can reach. That is one object. For that we want our own education or training so increased, amplified and extended that all powers of mind useful in their application may have fullest development and fullest effect in the destinies of a people whose interests are ours, and to whose happiness we may contribute by every effort to extend the welfare of mankind.

W. A. ARMSTRONG,
M. WHITEHEAD,
J. N. LIPSCOMB,
J. H. BRIGHAM,
MRS. J. C. DRAPER,
Committee on Education.

Bro. W. A. Armstrong read the following

GENERAL REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
THE "HATCH BILL":

The matters referred to this committee are, first, a resolution offered by Bro. Trusler asking that the work of agricultural experiment stations as provided for under what is called the "Hatch bill" be so conducted that farmers' sons shall receive the chief benefits; and

second, a resolution by Hon. Edwin Willits, President of the Michigan Agricultural College, asking that the National Grange "urge upon Congress the immediate passage of an appropriation" to carry into execution the provisions of the law.

The law under consideration provides for establishing "agricultural experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions" of the land grant act of 1862, "and of the acts supplementary thereto," quoting from its title.

Members of this body know well that many of the colleges that availed of the land grants made by the act of 1862 have failed utterly to meet its provisions, that they realized large sums of money from the sale of lands given with the purpose of encouraging agricultural and mechanical education and made little attempt to meet obligations imposed by the laws.

In plain terms, they were not true to the objects sought by a munificent gift, intended to confer advantages upon students in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and are therefore not worthy of confidence as almoners of further bounties having similar purpose. We cannot ask that further appropriation be made to such colleges as have lost sight of purposes clearly set forth in the so-called land grant act of 1862 under which they were established. On the contrary, we are firm in the opinion that every breach of good faith in departing from the purposes of the act should be an effectual bar to further largesses.

We approve most cordially of support by the general government for Agricultural experimentation, but we cannot recommend any appropriation for such use, except under satisfactory guarantees that it will be expended specifically for the objects clearly defined in the second section of what is known as the Hatch law, and under the general direction of the Commissioner

of Agriculture, to whom proper accounting should be made, and who should have power of withholding appropriations if not planned to be used in accordance with the provisions of the law. Still further we may say that in some States there are Agricultural experiment stations established and maintained by State appropriations, mainly because the colleges organized under the law of 1862 have not been true to its purposes.

In such cases we believe the best interests of the public will be served by directing appropriations under the Hatch law specifically to these stations with no reference whatever to the so-called agricultural colleges that have proved untrue to their trusts, providing at the same time that these stations shall receive direction from the Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, so far as work done under appropriations by the general government may be concerned.

To effect the purposes herein set forth we recommend that Congress be asked to modify the Hatch law in such manner as to make all appropriations subject in their expenditure to the approval and direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture, and that in States where independent agricultural experimental stations are established and maintained at the cost of such States the moneys appropriated for agricultural experimentation go directly to such stations without the intervention of the State legislatures, full accounting in all cases to be made to the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

J. N. LIPSCOMB,
W. A. ARMSTRONG,
WM. SIMS,
J. H. BRIGHAM,
ALPHA MESSER,

Committee.

Bro. J. D. Clardy moved to strike out that portion of the report recommending that the Commissioner of Agriculture have the power to withhold or control the fund. The motion to amend was lost. The report of the committee was then adopted.

Bro. J. H. Brigham, of Ohio, moved that the Worthy Master be directed to appoint a delegate to attend the session of the Dominion Grange of Canada.

The motion prevailed, and the Worthy Master appointed Bro. J. J. Woodman, of Michigan, as such delegate.

The following is the report of the Worthy Lecturer, as reported back from the committee :

LECTURER'S REPORT.

Worthy Master, Sisters and Brothers:

At the last session of the National Grange a plan was submitted looking to the advancement of our Order through the lecture service. This plan provided for a more extensive and general circulation of Grange truths and principles through "the printed page" and "the spoken word."

After a thorough discussion and some changes this plan of work was adopted and placed in charge of the Lecturer and the Executive Committee.

The Lecturer was instructed to "prepare each week at least one column of printed matter, giving the latest and best Grange work and progress in all parts of the country. These to be sent to Grange, Agricultural and other papers in such manner that they may be published simultaneously."

"In addition to the National Lecturer, as far as possible four Deputy National Lecturers were to be kept in the field, under the guidance of the National Lecturer and the Executive Committee," they to be kept "well supplied with printed documents and full information

down to date upon all subjects of importance to our Order and our agricultural interests." These Lecturers were also to be "well provided with campaign literature to be distributed before and after meetings—tracts or leaflets. For instance, the declaration of purposes of the Grange; how to organize a Grange; cost, etc.; what the Grange has done, and what it is doing *now*, etc., etc." These Lecturers were to secure the names of leading and influential farmers in every neighborhood visited, to whom future leaflets and tracts were to be sent, and so follow up and hold on to the work in each locality when once begun. Special attention was to be given "to those fields where work is most needed." The sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, was appropriated for the practical carrying out of the details of the plan.

Much of this work has been done. It was a new and almost an untried field. The report upon a portion of this work very properly comes from the Executive Committee, and a part finds place in this.

After the adjournment of the National Grange in Philadelphia, the Lecturer and the Executive Committee met and agreed upon the general lines of work. The lecture field was divided into four districts of nine States each, and the Lecturer was given authority to proceed with the other details of the work. It is of this general work and of the "Eastern Lecture District," composed of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, that I will speak in this connection, as they came under my own special supervision.

THE PRINTED PAGE.

Arrangements were made for the "weekly column or more" of "Grange Work and Progress." 150

copies were printed in "slip" form and sent out to the Grange and agricultural papers of the country. Then, for eight weeks, 200 copies were sent out. State Masters furnished their lists of papers that were to receive these items until 500 copies per week were needed to supply the demand and were sent out regularly until August 5th, after which, and until the present time, 700 copies have been going out on their mission. A copy was also sent weekly to each member of the Executive Committee and officer of the National Grange, Master of a State Grange, State Lecturer and Secretary, and, in several States, to special workers and deputies.

Under the general name of "Facts for Farmers," ten different circulars were prepared and sent out during the year, known as

Facts for Farmers No. 1, What is the Grange?

" " " No. 2, Declaration of Purposes.

" " " No. 3, How to Organize a Grange.

" " " No. 4, Farmers' Words About the Grange.

" " " No. 5, Talk by Farmers About the Grange.

" " " No. 6, Things to Think About.

" " " No. 7, Thoughts for Thinkers.

" " " No. 8, Patrons and Patriots.

" " " No. 9, A Voice in the United States Senate.

" " " No. 10, Many in One.

Also of uniform size with the above two others known as :

Suggestions for Lecture Work.

Suggestions for Lecturers.

Making twelve in all, or one issue per month.

Another form of "printed page" was the "Leaflets," of which twenty-two numbers were prepared and sent out, their contents covering as many features of the Grange as possible and drawn from the words of leading Patrons in nearly all the States.

There seemed to be a want unfilled in the way of good words pointing out the influence of woman in our Order and its work. An attempt was made to supply this call in six "Tracts," each written by a worthy

sister in a different State, and some of them by special request. These "Tracts" were numbered and named as follows:

- No. 1. Woman's Relation to Society Through the Grange.
- No. 2. The Strong and Faithful Ties of Agriculture.
- No. 3. Does Woman Need the Grange?
- No. 4. The Fortress of Our Agricultural Hopes.
- No. 5. The Grange and Peace.
- No. 6. Woman in the Grange.

The "printed page" also took form in four tracts under the general title of "Grange Work," and relating to the important subject of Forestry and prepared by Prof. B. E. Fernow, Chief of the Forestry Division of the Department of Agriculture. To these I will again refer further along.

A special circular was prepared, known as "Farmers and the Latest Communism," also lecture report blanks, price lists, and several circular letters.

As soon as these various circulars, leaflets, tracts, etc., commenced to go out, applications came from several Masters of State Granges, also from deputies and individual Patrons, for them, to be used in their special work. I did not feel authorized to send them out through these channels free of cost, as to the Lecturers provided for in the plan adopted. So a reasonable price was fixed, and, while no effort was made to push their sale, when applications came in that direction, these price-lists were used with the answer. Several State Granges took hold of them in earnest, notably Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Minnesota, and subordinate Granges and individual Patrons in various States used them in the same manner. I believe them to be our cheapest missionaries.

I have been more than pleased to note the readiness with which all of our good Grange papers, Agricultural papers, and others not agricultural, besides many local papers have printed, and in some instances solic-

ited, the items contained in the weekly columns of "Grange Work and Progress." Literally by the hundred have these favorable journals aided us *without expense*, in carrying the light into dark places. Of many of the papers that have regularly received these Grange items I have not met with a copy. Besides State Masters, Deputies and other "workers" have had them inserted in local papers, of which I have no knowledge or record. But I have been favored with many of these that I *know* have so ably helped us in our work. I have a file containing samples of over one hundred of these *different* papers with me, which may be interesting to some who are here present, and can at least verify some of the figures I have been making. In this file will be found the names of papers in 39 States and Territories, also Washington, D. C., and Canada. I desire to present this list, for several reasons: *First*, that we may "give credit where credit is due, and honor where honor is due." *Second*, I think the time has come when we should recognize these powerful friends of ours, these allies of the press, who recognizing the good there is in our organization, are willing to aid us, and we doubt not, themselves as well. And, *Third*, by placing these on record, our members may know *who* are friends, and bestow their favors upon those who thus assist us, rather than upon those who do not seem to know of this great agricultural organization, that is probably doing more for farmers, and through them for the whole country, than all other influences combined. I feel that our recognition and our thanks are due to those on this following list:

Maine—

Eastern Farmer,
Farm and Hearth,
Maine Farmer,

Southern Agriculturist.

Mississippi—

Weekly Advocate.

Louisiana—

- Dirigo Rural,
Home Farm.
- New Hampshire*—
People and Patriot,
Mirror and Farmer,
Manchester Union,
Merrimack Journal,
Farmer's Cabinet.
- New York*—
The Husbandman,
Rural New Yorker,
Orange County Farmer,
Farm Guide,
American Flag.
- New Jersey*—
Industrial Advocate,
Woodstown Register,
State Journal.
- Pennsylvania*—
Farmer's Friend and Grange
Advocate,
Pennsylvania Farmer,
Farm Journal,
Kennett Advance.
- Delaware*—
Delaware Farm and Home.
- Maryland*—
American Farmer,
Maryland Farmer.
- Virginia*—
Virginia Granger,
National Farm and Fireside.
Virginia Farm and Home,
Southern Planter.
- Vermont*—
Rural Vermonter.
- Capitolian Advocate.
- Michigan*—
The Grange Visitor,
Our Rural Home.
- Wisconsin*—
Dodgeville Sun.
- Minnesota*—
Mankato Free Press,
Mankato Register.
- Kansas*—
Kansas Farmer,
Kansas Patron,
Spirit of Kansas.
- Colorado*—
Colorado Farmer,
Field and Farm,
The Howitzer.
- Dakota*—
North Dakota Farmer.
- Oregon*—
Willamette Farmer,
North Western Farmer and
Dairyman,
North Pacific Rural Spirit.
- California*—
California Patron,
Pacific Rural Press,
Rural Californian.
- Tennessee*.
The States Democrat,
Memphis Appeal.
- Washington, D. C.*—
The National View.
- Nebraska*—
Nebraska Farmer.
- Ohio*—
American Grange Bulletin,

Massachusetts—

Our Grange Homes,
New England Homestead,
Farm and Home,
American Cultivator.

Rhode Island—

Sentinel Advertiser and R. I.
Farmer.

Connecticut—

Connecticut Farmer,
East Hartford Gazette.

North Carolina—

Roanoke Patron,
Progressive Farmer.

Georgia—

Georgia Farmer,
Southern Cultivator and Dixie
Farmer.

Florida—

Farmer and Fruit Grower,
Times Union.

Alabama—**Ohio—**

Ohio Farmer,
Farm and Fireside.

Indiana—

Indiana Farmer,

Illinois—

The Grange News,
The Western Rural.

Missouri—

Colman's Rural World,
Journal of Agriculture,
Missouri Patron,
The Industrialist.

Arkansas—

Rural and Workman.

Texas—

Texas Farmer.

Kentucky—

Farmers, Home Journal,
South Kentuckian.

Canada—

The Grange Bulletin.

This cannot be called a full list. I am constantly learning of local papers and others, that through the efforts of Patrons are printing our Grange items. I desire to specially mention the Rural New Yorker, of New York city, the Farm and Home and the New England Homestead, of Springfield Mass. Not only have these able Agricultural journals printed our Grange articles, but the Rural New Yorker has furnished me with 60,000 leaflets and cartoons free of all cost, while the Farm and Home and the New England Homestead have printed for us, also free, 20,000 leaflets, all full of Grange words and sentiment.

No words of mine are needed to express the praise and credit that has been so often and so unanimously voiced in the National Grange, and was never so justly

due as now, to our band of brave and able Grange papers. Without them the Grange would have failed years ago. They have contributed that knowledge of our Order and its work to our membership that has given them the power to *act*. They have never done better service than during the past year. *They* reach Patrons. These *other* "favorable" papers have gone and are going into the homes of hundreds of thousands of farmers every week that never have seen a Grange paper.

I have been looking up some of the figures in connection with these papers. I find by reference to a Grange paper directory that the *combined circulation* of the papers that I *know* have printed and are still printing our Grange items amounts to 1,263,000 copies *weekly*, or, a total of 65,676,000 copies for one year. If they have averaged only 4 items per week—and I have usually sent out 18 to 20 per week, and many papers have published *all every* week—the total number of Grange items that have been thus freely scattered broadcast over the land, amounts to 262,704,000. Does any one doubt the "power of the press" in forming and controlling public opinion? Have we not a just claim then that some of the Grange growth and progress of the present time, and the better feeling, and new members, and new Granges, and re-organizations, have been brought about through the power of the press, and the sentiment it has fostered that our Order *is* a success, *is* going on, *is* gaining victories more and more, and *is to be perpetual*.

What has it cost? Here are some of the figures:

Total number of circulars, tracts, leaflets, &c., &c., printed.....	645,900
Total cost of printing circulars, tracts, leaflets, &c., &c.....	\$557 25
Amount received for circulars, tracts, leaflets, &c., &c., sold.....	103 70
	\$453 55
Average cost per 1,000 of all circulars, leaflets, &c.....	1 28

THE LECTURE WORK.

Of the lecture work proper, by direction of the Executive Committee I arranged with Bro. D. H. Thing, Worthy Lecturer of the Maine State Grange, to accept the position of Deputy Lecturer for the Eastern Lecture District before mentioned. By the kind and able coöperation of the Masters of the State Granges, his work was arranged, and he visited and lectured in the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. That stronghold of our Order, Connecticut, feeling that she could now "go alone," waived her claim in favor of the other States in the district, and Massachusetts' Patrons paid the entire cost of his work in their State. Early in the year Grange light commenced to dawn in the only State in the Union that had never yet claimed a Patron or a Grange—Rhode Island became an inviting field. After conference with Bro. James Draper, Worthy Master of the Massachusetts State Grange, plans were arranged to help the farmers of Rhode Island help themselves, and a special Lecturer, Bro. Arthur A. Brigham of Massachusetts, was placed in this new field. The work prospered, Bro. J. H. Hale, Worthy Master of the Connecticut State Grange, lent his aid, and the result you all know. "A consummation most devoutly to be wished" has been brought about. Early in the year I prepared a blank upon which weekly reports of the details of the Lecturer's work could be made. I furnished a supply of these blanks to those in charge of all four of the lecture districts. From Bros. D. H. Thing and A. A. Brigham in the Eastern District, I received these weekly reports promptly and regularly. They give the number of lectures delivered by each, estimated attendance at each meeting, expenses, etc. I find by these reports

that Bro. D. H. Thing delivered 116 lectures and Bro. A. A. Brigham 57. The cost and other details I will not give here, as they will probably appear in the general report of the Executive Committee upon this work, except that the Patrons in all the States named freely contributed of their means to assist in payment of the expenses of the Lecturers.

Of my own work I will briefly say that I have, during the year, visited twenty-three States and delivered two hundred and twenty-nine lectures, of which one hundred and fifty-six were "official," and seventy-three were unofficial. My own account stands as follows:

Editorial work, preparing the Weekly Column,	
Circulars, Tracts, Leaflets, Mailing, etc.	\$255 00
Five days spent in arranging with printers, etc.	15 00
One hundred days in lecture work.	300 00
Office supplies, Stationery, etc., etc.	81 00
Postage account (average 70 cents per day)	256 10
Express and freight account.	43 85
Total traveling expenses.	\$373 57
Paid by Patrons.	258 67
Net cost to National Grange for traveling.	114 90
Total cost to National Grange for each lecture	\$2.60.
Cost of printing.	453 55
	\$1,519 40

In this connection I wish to thank the Executive Committee, who have so freely and generously aided me in the duties of the year. While in some instances of emergencies I have, perhaps, placed a liberal construction upon the directions given, they have aided, not hindered, and by their words of encouragement and counsel cheered my labors and lightened the burden. To the Worthy Secretary of the National Grange is due a share of the credit for the weekly words of "Progress" I have been enabled to send out. Promptly and regularly came from his office the items which told of each

new Grange formed, and where its home might be. Almost without exception I have had frequent letters, papers and items of news from the Worthy Masters of all our State Granges. Their aid has been invaluable, and with the same fraternal assistance from State Secretaries and Lecturers, also from hundreds of individual Patrons, I have been enabled to keep the "printed page" well filled with solid truths and convincing words that otherwise could not have gone out as "winged messengers of brotherly love into thousands of neighborhoods where dwell the tillers of the soil, with the hope that any who are truly interested in the noble calling of husbandry must become interested in the principles of our Order."

THOUGHTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

From my close intercourse with so many members of our Order, and having noted our work at so many points, I feel justified in offering a few thoughts and suggestions.

The facts, the figures, the returns, the good words that have been spoken prove the necessity and the advantages of the plan last year placed upon its trial. It is now no longer theory. I am more than ever confident of the good it can do, and with experiences of the past to guide, I firmly believe that this systematic combination of the printed page and the spoken word can be made a power for good in extending our Order. Therefore, as a "suggestion for the good of the Order," I recommend that the general features of the plan of the past year be continued.

I suggest that the unassigned balance of last year's appropriation, with a sufficient additional sum to bring the balance up to \$5,000 be placed at the disposal of those in charge of this lecture service. Continue and extend the circulation of circulars, leaflets, etc.

Perhaps plans can be arranged by which they can be sent to all officers of State Granges, Deputies and other "workers," as was provided for by at least two successful Grange States. In every county of every State, if possible, find one "favorable" paper that will insert a few of our Grange items regularly. I know it is more the fault of Patrons in some localities than it is of the papers, that such references to our Order are not published.

Let there be persistent effort made to extend the circulation of our Grange papers. No member of our Order can fight its battles or receive its greatest benefits without the regular weekly visit of at least one Grange journal. The Patron owes this as a *duty* to himself, to his family and to our Order.

The little trial lot of four papers known as "Grange Work," intended specially for lecturers of subordinate Granges, will, if continued, I think, be of value, and will also form a connecting link between the National and subordinate Granges. Printed in large quantities, they can be had at small cost, and can be sent out by State Masters and Secretaries in their official work in the distribution of report blanks, etc. I have frequently heard the remark this past year, "Well, the National Grange is getting nearer to us;" "Is trying to help us," etc., etc.

While speaking of these four "Forestry" papers or "Grange Work," I wish to give credit to our honored brother, who from the very beginning has been a firm believer in and worker in our Order, and who now so ably and acceptably presides over the affairs of our Agricultural Department at Washington. They are not idle words when Brother Colman tells us that he desires to hear from us, and to aid us. It was through his favor and that of his Chief of the Forestry Division, who, with many others in the Agricultural Department, are mem-

bers of Potomac Grange, No. 1, of Washington, D. C., that the first samples of "Grange Work," have been circulated. Let us stand by our good Brother, aid, and cheer him in his labors. Let us frown down all attempted ridicule and efforts to hinder or cripple *our* special Department. Let us coöperate with him in making it still better. The Grange has performed good work in that direction. Those of us who are among the older members here, remember that it was through the action of the National Grange that extra and special appropriations were made by Congress to carry on the sugar experiments, that only within a few weeks have resulted so successfully, and that bid fair in the near future to open up another paying branch of farming, besides saving to our people more than \$100,000,000 that annually go from us to foreign countries for raw sugar.

Lately two reports have been sent out by the Department of Agriculture, that, if they could be read and studied by every farmer in our land would, in the final count, alone pay and benefit our Agriculture, yes, our whole country, many times more than the entire cost of our Agricultural Department for the last ten years. I allude to the Reports on Forestry and on Cattle Diseases. I believe that if this National Grange would ask Congress for an extra edition of both these Reports, that they might have more general circulation, that the request would be granted. Then I would have the Lecturer of each Subordinate Grange read a few pages, or a chapter, at a meeting, until all have learned the lessons well.

On these "Grange Work," papers I have reminded the lecturers who receive them of the duties of their offices, viz.: "to see that all addresses, lectures and other information for the good of the Order, are promptly laid before the Grange, or distributed among

the members." Neglect of duty is one cause of unsuccessful Granges. As one means of improving our discipline, without which we have no organization, I suggest that the following questions be asked of the Master of each subordinate Grange at each regular meeting, under the head of new business: First, "Worthy Lecturer, have you received any official circulars, or papers, from the officers of the National or our State Grange since our last meeting? Second, Worthy Secretary, are the dues of this Grange to the State Grange paid in full?"

I do not think that radical changes should at this time be made in our organic law. We have an organization that is now symetrical in all its parts, I believe as nearly perfect as all the more than twenty years of its experience have aided in making it perfect. Let us *perfect its discipline*. In those States where the obligations, laws and rules of the Order are strictly lived up to, where Patrons *are* noted for Fidelity, and where *real* Deputies attend to their duties, where an inspection service and other means of *drill* are in use and practice, there we find the Grange strongholds of to-day. Let us make the organization stronger by having it *better organized, and then use it*.

One of the real causes of the renewed interest in the Grange and the brighter days so many States have here given figures as well as words to prove, is that real practical work has been done. The *organized* farmers *are* doing something, are overcoming wrong, and other farmers *see it and know it*. The passage of the Interstate Commerce law, the oleomargarine law, the Hatch experimental station law, the success of the sugar experiments, the defeat of the scheme for "free raw materials," while high tariffs on manufactured goods remained—all these are doing and will continue to do more to build up our Order and fill up our ranks,

a hundred times over, than any radical changes we may make in our laws, that at the best must be but experiments for some time at least.

If the Grange has been strengthened by its practical work of late in securing legislation in the interest of all farmers. *Let us use it for more work of the same character.* The oleomargarine law is threatened; let us use the Grange to protect it. The inter-State commerce law will be on the rack in Congress again this coming winter; let the Grange speak again. Tariff reform will be a leading question; let us use our Order to demand *equality* from farmers, and see to it that it is not all reformed off of our "raw materials." Legislation is yet needed before we can realize the full fruits of the victory gained in the passage of the Hatch Experimental Station bill; let the national organization of farmers speak promptly and to the point. The farmers of this country are paying four times as much postage on seeds, plants, bulbs and other fourth-class mail matter as the farmers of Canada for the same service. Less than two years ago the prompt action of our Order headed off a bill introduced in the U. S. Senate, and without doubt in the interest of the express companies, to double our present fourth-class rate. Let us in the interest of agriculture, and of all our people, ask a reduction on our present rate of at least one-half, and at the same time ask for a restoration of the fractional, or postal currency once so generally and conveniently in circulation. Let the National Grange again, and in plainer words than ever before, press its demands for changes in the patent laws that will protect farmers and others from such exactions as are being practiced under the present law, by the so-called owners of the Driven well patents.

Other important questions are pressing to the front in our country: The immense and almost unrestricted

foreign immigration question; the rapid absorption of our lands by alien owners; the election of our U. S. Senators by a direct vote of the people; the silver our other financial questions; making the Commissioner of Agriculture a member of the President's Cabinet. On these and others of equal importance let the Grange *speak* and *act*, and we will, judging the future by the past, accomplish results for the good of our Order and country and mankind, thus letting our light so shine before men, that seeing our *good works*, they will unite with us, and we can grow stronger and better with each passing year.

Another thought or two. We have heard of, and we know of, the several new organizations of farmers and the working classes that of late are claiming recognition and support. In my rounds of travel I have a number of times come across those wearing the badge of a Patron who advocated the union of our organization with these new and untried claimants for public recognition and favor. There *is* a danger here. George Washington, in his farewell address, cautioned our people to beware of "entangling alliances." After all these long twenty-one years we have made *our* record; we have overcome prejudice; we have deserved and fairly won the respect our organization now has in all departments of life, and in all parts of the land. Let us carefully guard this reputation. Other organizations have their record *yet to make*. They have everything to *gain* by a union with us, we everything to *lose* if we are to become responsible for all their acts. Let us be friends with them, "removing from our hearts all jealousies and bitterness of feeling." Give them our best wishes. Let us be good neighbors, but don't let us pull the fence down between us. I have held before, and I still hold, that no Grange has the right to compromise or commit our organization by sending dele-

gates over its official seal to any State gathering or convention without first obtaining the sanction of its State Grange. And that Patrons of a State have no right to go *as Patrons* and accredited delegates to any National convention or congress without the sanction of the National Grange or its executive officers. I recommend that, "for the good of the Order," a rule, or ruling be established at this session, covering this point, that it may go out to Patrons who, in their zeal, might endanger much of our fair name and fame.

One more "suggestion." In my travels in our great national "field," within the past year, I have noticed, and other Patrons must have noted it also—that the spirit of partisan strife, confined to no one party, is once again bringing to the front the evil sentiments of sectionalism, and all the signs give token that in the next twelve months, being the year of the presidential election, this sentiment will still be used and cultivated to serve the base uses of party. I feel that Patrons have a duty here, and *let us do it*. We have heard it in this session, and it has been applauded until these walls rang with its echoes; and some of us have heard it applauded unanimously at every session of the National Grange, from Charleston, South Carolina, to Lansing. And I have heard it from more than ten thousand Patron lips, in the north and in the south, and I believe every voice told the true feelings of the heart—that our grand organization has done more than all other influences combined to wipe out and forever sectional strife. At this session no name has been mentioned with more reverence than that of Bro. D. Wyatt Aiken. He is dead, but let him, being dead, still speak to us in our Order, "We know no South, no North, no East, no West, but one undivided country, as was the heritage of our forefathers. And of the swords of brother and brother, be ours the mission of turning

them into plow and pruning hook, and be ours the burden and pleasurable duty to make the four points of the compass vie each with the other in the beauty and wealth of the soil, and meet in one common measure of fraternal thought!"

Our Declaration of Purposes says: "We shall earnestly endeavor to suppress personal, local, sectional and national prejudices." "We cherish the belief that sectionalism is, and of right should be, dead and buried with the past; our work is for the present and for the future." Let Patrons everywhere, then, during the coming year, work again "for the good of our Order, our country and mankind" in *this* direction. Let us frown down every spoken or printed word that for party purposes may be used to revive the spirit of sectionalism. Let us do it fearlessly, bravely, even if it should hurt the feelings of some in our party for the time. If this spirit of sectionalism continues to be cultivated and fostered, as it has been within a few months by some interested parties, from generation to generation it will be handed down with all its baleful influences and results, and we will present to the world, only in far greater magnitude, the ridiculous spectacle of our friends from the "Emerald Isle," who still fight the battle of the Boyne when its anniversary comes around each 12th day of July, even though the real battle was fought hundreds of years ago.

Other thoughts and suggestions crowd upon me, but I will close. Let us resolve that with a firmer *Faith* than ever before, with a *Hope* made bright by all the sunshine that has come to our Order during the past year, "with malice towards none and charity towards all," standing firmly on the rock *Fidelity*, we will look forward and go forward this coming year. Let us in every way, word and work, give evidence of the purity of our motives and the justice of our cause, going on

and on as the days go by, fighting the ever present battles of right over wrong. "Then will we become truly eminent Patrons of Husbandry, honoring and being honored, blessing and being blessed, favored of God and our brethren, approved of our own consciences, and the judgment of the wise and the good who know us and our works.

MORTIMER WHITEHEAD.

Bro. L. Rhone offered the following which was concurred in:

Resolved, That the action of the National Grange on the Hatch Agricultural Experiment Station bill be laid before Congress, and also before the Commissioner of Agriculture, by a special committee appointed by the Master of the National Grange, of which Brother Armstrong, of New York, shall be Chairman.

The Worthy Master appointed Brothers W. A. Armstrong, L. Rhone and X. X. Chartters, the committee as provided for above.

Bro. James Draper offered an amendment to the Constitution as follows, which was concurred in:

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Under National Grange, section 2, page 14, Seventh degree, 1st and 2d lines, strike out the words "*National Grange who have served one year therein*," and insert the words "*Order who have received the Sixth degree in the National Grange*;" and in the 3d line after the work "election" add the words "*upon the payment of one dollar*."

When amended it will read: "Seventh degree Ceres (Charity) members of the Order who have received the Sixth degree in the National Grange may become

members of this degree upon application and election and the payment of one dollar."

JAMES DRAPER,
*High Priest Assembly of 7th Degree,
by direction of said body.*

Brother X. X. Chartters moved the following, which was adopted :

Resolved, That this National Grange tender its thanks to the officers and members of Capital Grange, No. 540, of this State, for kind attentions shown to this body while meeting in the city of Lansing, in this the twenty-first annual session.

Brother C. G. Luce moved that all the money in the hands of the treasurer of the Seventh Degree be turned over into the treasury of the National Grange, and that hereafter all money coming into the Seventh Degree be so turned in.

The motion was adopted.

Bro. Richman Coles presented the following, which was adopted :

WHEREAS, The meeting of the National Grange in Representative hall, and also the exhibition of agricultural products in the Senate chamber, have necessarily caused a great amount of extra labor to the employes of the State House ; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Grange be authorized to order the sum of \$30 to be paid to Worthy Bro. C. G. Luce, and by him to be distributed among said employes as in his judgment seems best.

Brother J. H. Brigham, Ohio, moved that the officers of the Seventh Degree be instructed to make the necessary preparations for conferring the Degree in ample form at Topeka, at the next session of the National Grange.

The motion was adopted.

Brother J. M. Blackford, chairman, submitted the following report for his committee:

Worthy Master :

The committee on Accounts have examined the account of Brother J. J. Woodman, Secretary of the Executive Committee, and find the same correct, and that it amounts to \$232.85, and that \$66.82 of that sum has been paid him, leaving a balance due him of \$166.03, which your committee recommend be paid.

J. E. BLACKFORD,
J. D. CLARDY,
OLIVIA M. ROBIE,
ALICE R. BROWN,
X. X. CHARTTERS,

Committee.

Brother Brigham of Ohio, presented the following, which was adopted unanimously :

Resolved, That our warmest thanks are due to the Board of Control of the Michigan State House for the use of the halls and rooms of the Capitol for the meeting of the twenty-first annual session of the National Grange.

Brother W. H. Nelson, Tenn., offered the following :

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed at this session of the National Grange to prepare and present at the next session of this body, a report outlining a national legislative policy in the interest of farmers, as far as practicable.

The resolution was adopted, and the Worthy Master appointed the following committee;

Brothers W. H. Nelson, Tenn.; Frederick Robie, Me.; and C. G. Luce, Mich.

Brother Frederick Robie presented the following:

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this Order be tendered his excellency, Governor C. G. Luce, representing the State of Michigan as its chief magistrate, for the use of this hall and the many other acts of kindness and attention which we have received at his hands.

Governor Robie made eloquent and appropriate remarks in support of his resolution, and paid a high

tribute to Governor and Mrs. Luce for their many acts of courtesy during the continuance of the session.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous affirmative vote.

Bro. Alpha Messer, Vt., introduced the following:

Resolved, That the National Grange does hereby tender its thanks to the press of Lansing for courtesies rendered in publishing daily reports of the proceedings of this body.

Adopted.

Bro. W. H. Nelson, Tenn., moved that the Grange proceed at once to the installation of the officers of the National Grange.

The motion was adopted.

On motion of Bro. J. N. Lipscomb, S. C., Bro. J. J. Woodman, Past Master of the National Grange, was invited to install the officers.

Brother Woodman at once proceeded to perform the duty assigned him, which was done in a very impressive and beautiful manner.

Worthy Master Darden presented the gavel he had used during the session to Brother A. D. Bank, Master of the Capital Grange, as a slight recognition of the generous courtesies extended to the body by said Grange.

Brother Bank responded in most appropriate language and thought.

The Secretary read the journal of the day, which was approved, and all business having been disposed of, the Grange closed in ample form at 7:05 o'clock P. M., and the twenty-first annual session adjourned *sine die*.

JOHN TRIMBLE,
Secretary.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

SUNDAY, *November 20, 1887.*

Pursuant to special order the Grange assembled at 3:30 o'clock P. M. and was declared in open session by Worthy Master Darden in the following words:

We have assembled here this Sunday evening for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect and honor to the memory of a departed sister and three deceased brothers, that we may commemorate their virtues and consecrate a page in our proceedings with a token of our affectionate regard.

Time, in its onward flight, is destroying and being destroyed by its own operations.

But yesterday the friends whose death now saddens our hearts and makes this an occasion of mourning were with us. They have crossed the dark river and now rest securely in the great unknown beyond. To-morrow will come our time to surrender to the destroyer Death, when others will drape our chairs in mourning and place our names on the death roll of the Grange, which is now so rapidly increasing. It is right that we should honor the memory of our dead. May impressions be made here that will prepare us to meet them in Heaven.

Prayer by the Worthy Chaplain, Bro. A. J. Rose, Texas.

Hymn by the choir, "A Crown for Me."

Sister M. E. Luce, Mich., presented the following in behalf of the committee:

TO MEMORY OF SISTER LIPSCOMB.

Onward rolls the wheel of time, and at each annual revolution some friend or associate has passed away and beyond the range of mortal eye.

Sorrowing and saddened hearts ache, as these mysterious visitations of Providence come to our homes, and to those associations in which we are wont to mingle, and more especially when among those who are bound to us by tender ties, and towards whom our love and friendship go out, and whose cheer has created bright spots in life's record.

The service we now observe has a peculiar sadness to us, for we are brought face to face with the messenger Death, who has claimed a sister and an associate whom we prized and loved beyond the expression of words or any scholarly tribute that can be placed on the altar that we would erect to her memory.

Sister Ella M. Lipscomb was a woman of rare virtues and possessed a character in a golden setting. She made friends wherever she mingled, and the grand qualities of a mature mind, coupled with a true and loyal heart for those brought near, by intimate acquaintance, while her love for family ties reflected her worth with a brilliant background that cannot be expressed.

And so at this hour we bow our heads in reverential submission to God's will and raise our hearts in prayerful thanksgiving that a life so good and true as that of Sister Lipscomb was given us, even for so brief a time; therefore

Resolved, That we realize the loss of Sister Lipscomb, our Lady Assistant Steward, more than words or language can picture, and the vacant chair before us alone speaks the

promptings of our hearts in memory of her beautiful life and which will shed a refining halo on our remaining days ;

Resolved, That we give to our Brother Lipscomb the sympathies of hearts made heavy by the loss to us of a noble Sister, and may the cheer and comfort that is only Divine, hover over, console and brighten with Christian resignation the bereaved and desolated home ;

Resolved, That a page in our "Journal" be devoted to her memory, and the Secretary present a copy of these resolutions duly engrossed to our afflicted brother.

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. M. E. LUCE,
MRS. S. C. CARR,
MRS. L. KIMBROUGH,
MRS. MARY H. MURRAY,
WILLIAM H. STIMSON,

Committee.

Sister Kate Aby Darden, Miss., made remarks as follows in support of the resolutions :

WORTHY MASTER,—A few weeks after our session in Philadelphia I was saddened by hearing that Sister Lipscomb had crossed over to the beyond. Sorrow filled my heart with the thoughts that we would never feel her bright presence again in our annual gatherings, and that there would be a vacant chair in our circle as well as in the home where she had but just laid aside her bridal flowers, when the summons came that her Lord had need for his servant.

Words seem cold and meaningless in the presence of bereavement, and at best but faintly express our sympathy for our esteemed Brother in his great loss. We are comforted by remembering that she has only laid down her cross, and is at rest waiting for the glorious day when the faithful shall receive their crowns, for

"There is no death! What seems so is transition,
This life of mortal breath
Is but the pathway to the life elysian,
Whose portal we call death."

Sister S. A. Rose, Texas, spoke as follows :

Worthy Master :

At each session of the National Grange we are pained by the loss of some brother or sister. The question naturally arises, how did they die? What were their last words? The question is easily answered when we know how they *lived*. Sister Lipscomb was a noble Christian woman, a blessing to her family, possessing rare intellectual qualities. In coming to the altar of grief we can but shed tears of sorrow and offer words of sympathy, yet we feel that language is inadequate to express our feelings. Therefore we will not try to enumerate the virtues of our departed sister. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, yea, and their works do follow them. In extending our heartfelt sympathy to our venerable and much esteemed brother we earnestly pray that our Heavenly Father may bless this affliction to his good. May he realize that Jesus doeth all things well.

Sister J. C. Draper, Mass., followed:

Worthy Master :

It was with a shock of painful emotion that I heard in the early part of last winter the tidings of Sister Lipscomb's death. I can sincerely testify to her sterling worth, for during the two sessions of this National Grange which she attended, I knew her intimately. She had much energy and strength of character, combined with an affectionate disposition and with a mind highly cultivated, making her a most charming companion. To have such a life go out from among us, and especially from her own family, is a loss which can never be repaired.

Sympathy for her husband and friends, and loving remembrances of her life will ever remain with all who knew her.

Sister M. S. Rhone, Pa., said :

Worthy Master :

I rise to add my tribute of love and respect to the memory of our dear departed sister, Mrs. E. M. Lipscomb. Her accomplished presence, her brilliant social qualities endeared her to all with whom she was brought into association. She was ever ready to give a kind word and a pleasant recognition to those around her which drew to her many appreciating and lasting friends. Little did we think, as in association with her returning from the National Grange at Boston, that we never should meet her again. Oh, how it grieved our hearts when we learned the sad intelligence of her death. Well do I remember the grief and sorrow that could not be repressed for our loved and esteemed sister of whom death so cruelly bereft us.

May God in his mercy permit us to meet her in that better world where there will be no weeping, no parting with our loved ones.

To Brother Lipscomb, we extend our sincere sympathy and share with him the sorrow, for the loss of our dear departed sister, and may God comfort our wounded hearts, is my sincere prayer.

Bro. C. G. Luce, Mich. :

Spoke in behalf of himself and Sister Luce as follows:

We formed the acquaintance of her whose death we mourn and whose memory we commemorate at the annual session of the National Grange held in Nashville, Tenn., three years ago. In seven years' association with this body it has never been our fortune to form acquaintance with any more rapidly or pleasantly than with Sister Lipscomb. She was living in the hopeful and happy years of early womanhood. No member of that body held a fairer promise of long years of life and happiness than did Sister Lipscomb. Our sister was endowed with a broad and comprehensive mind, and

to this was supplemented the benefits of a liberal education. To these high qualifications was added those womanly graces that adorn the purest, noblest and best of her sex. Charity for all was her leading characteristic; a charity as broad as humanity—gave fervor to her prayers and strength to all her efforts for the race. But sister Lipscomb is dead and those of us who still live and were happy in knowing something of her excellent qualities of head and heart mourn her loss.

It is meet that when such an one is called to go whence no traveller ever returns, that we pause to recount her virtues that we may be stimulated to emulate her example.

Worthy Master, I move the adoption of the resolution.

The resolutions were then adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Hymn, by the choir—"Large are the Mansions."

Bro. J. M. Blanton, Va., chairman of Executive Committee, offered the following:

WHEREAS, Almighty God has taken to himself from this circle our well beloved Brother, D. Wyatt Aiken; therefore be it

Resolved, That while our hearts are laden with sorrow, we look up to the Good Father "who doeth all things well" for the bright example of an honest man, a peerless patriot, and a pure Christian, given, doubtless, to us for usefulness in the Order, and for our personal example in fighting the battle of life;

Resolved, That a memorial page be set apart in these proceedings to the memory of Brother Aiken;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded, with an expression of our deepest sympathy, to the bereaved widow, and members of his family,

And supported their adoption in the following words:

Worthy Master :

In presenting these resolutions I desire to say a few words in reference to my dearly beloved Brother Aiken.

It is not my purpose to pass a fulsome eulogy upon him, for he needs none.

In what I shall say I desire to address myself to the resolutions, for they are but an epitome of the character of our deceased brother. I was associated with him for many years as a co-worker in this grand organization, and, therefore, I knew him well.

He was an honest man—honest in all the phases of life, honest in his domestic relations, honest in his public work and character, honest in his friendships, honest in his convictions, honest in his purposes, and honest in the means he adopted to accomplish his purposes. It has been said that “an honest man is the noblest work of God,” and in the case of our deceased brother it is surely true.

He was a fearless patriot. He loved his country, his whole country. He loved his section and his State. In the heat of battle he was as fearless and brave as a lion. In times of peace he was as tender and gentle as a woman. He was a fearless patriot in his public life. For twelve years he was a member of the Congress of the United States, and bravely and earnestly did he labor to secure such legislation as would be to the advantage of his people and the whole country. No breath of suspicion ever marred his character, no whisper of the lack of fealty to the best interests of his constituents was ever uttered in regard to him, no doubt of the integrity of his purposes or his patriotism was ever intimated.

His patriotism was of that broad and comprehensive type which embraced the whole country; hence, it was natural that so soon as the principles and purposes of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry were brought to his attention, he immediately, with all of his honesty and fearlessness, entered upon the work of organization of the farmers. Here he found a field in entire har-

mony with his character—a field which suited his enlarged patriotism—for, Worthy Master, you know that our principles and our purposes as an organization are so broad and so comprehensive that they embrace the interests of all, for “we labor not for the good of ourselves alone, but for the good of our country and of mankind.”

As a fearless patriot, he was ready at all times, in all places, under all circumstances, and surrounded by all conditions, to assert them, fearlessly to defend them, when assailed, and labor for their accomplishment. He loved the Order, and the Patrons of Husbandry loved him. Year after year, in our annual meetings, we were accustomed to meet him and listen to his words of wisdom. But we shall meet him no more on earth. He is gone! The manly form we shall see no more, for it rests quietly and peacefully in the tomb. The stentorian voice, which was wont to resound in our ears, will be heard no more, for it is hushed in the silence of the grave. The eloquent tongue, pleading for the good of the Order, will no more thrill our hearts or quicken our pulses, for mute and still it lies in the dust.

He was a Christian man, and it is as a Christian that his character stands out most beautifully, prominently and characteristically. His piety was earnest, sincere, unobtrusive. He was an earnest worker in the church of his faith, in his own Presbytery, in the Synod, and the General Assembly. He could say, “I know in whom I have believed,” and, hence, with unwavering faith and well founded hope he looked forward to a glorious immortality beyond the grave. We can say, then, in regard to Brother Aiken, “That man was perfect and upright, and one that feared God, and eschewed evil.”

Bro. Frederick Robie, Me., said: I second the motion

that the resolutions which have been read be adopted by this organization and be entered upon its records.

An occasion like the present is duplex in its character; it is sad, and, in a limited sense, joyous. We are saddened by the thought that our esteemed brother is forever gone from our earthly vision, and we can no longer enjoy his companionship and judicious advice, that his strong arm and stronger brain are silent in death, and we can no longer command in an emergency those elements of his character which rendered him capable of being a great leader.

The words which he uttered at the first Grange meeting which he ever attended at Washington, still echo through the land. He then said, "I desire to be connected with an organization of farmers who not only know their rights, but dare assert and will defend them."

He was an important integral part of the active spirit of his own declaration, for he always practiced what he uttered. He was a man of rare intelligence, and fully comprehended the rights of the farmer. He was brave and determined, and never faltered in battling for what he considered the right. His voice has ever been raised in defence of the agriculturists of this great land, with commendable results. We honor, respect and love his memory; and to-day, a long distance from the sunny home which he so much loved, beneath the skies and in sight of the surroundings of a Northern winter, standing shoulder to shoulder, let us appreciate the warm grip and recognition of a Patron, and with open hand cast upon his new made grave a garland of fragrant memories and loving remembrance in lasting recognition of his eminent services, for his God, his country, and the interests of the Grange.

He had a clear eye to see things as they exist, and a generous heart to enjoy them; a strong brain and com-

petent arm to smite down monopolies and folly in the land. He possessed independence, keen perception, and honest endeavor, which sometimes placed him outside of party management. Such a man was D. Wyatt Aiken.

Brother Aiken is gone, and there is no recall from the grave, for in the beautiful words of another, "The door of the tomb opens not inwards." Let our sadness rest here. As we cast our eyes onward and upward on this Christian Sabbath day, this occasion becomes one of comfort, because we know that he is enjoying the fruition of the religion of the Grange, faith in God and a well-spent life.

"In God's gold afternoon, peace ye shall have;
Man is in loss except he live aright,
And help his fellow to be firm and brave,
Faithful and patient; then the restful night!"

He was a firm believer in the Christian faith. It is truly said of Christianity "that it is a full river of life, filling the soul and heart of man and the social state of nations, with its impulses and ideas. We should lose much in losing the positive knowledge of its history, but if all the books were gone the tablets of the human heart would remain and on them would be written the everlasting gospel of Jesus, in living letters, which no years could efface, and no change conceal."

There are golden lessons to us all, in this dispensation of Providence. Let us all follow his example of

"Honest aim and true endeavor,
Earnest work with patient might,
Hoping, trusting, singing ever,
Batling bravely for the right.
Loving God, all men forgiving,
Helping weaker feet to stand,
This will make a life worth living,
Make it noble, make it grand.

Let us then renew our Grange obligations and make

use of present opportunities and meet present responsibilities,

"For the truer life draws nigher
Every year,
And its morning star climbs higher
Every year;
Earth's hold on us grows slighter,
And the heavy burden lighter,
And the dawn immortal brighter,
Every year."

Sister E. S. McDowell, N. Y., said:

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:

We have indeed met with a great affliction. A true friend, a conscientious, upright man, a loyal brother has gone from us and we shall see his face no more on earth forever.

Brother Aiken kept untarnished a good name, and leaves it to his children with the added lustre of a life well spent.

Who can tell how far the influence of such a life will reach? If it be true, and I steadfastly believe it, that a good word or deed never dies but is passed on from one to another through countless ages, then are we blessed indeed to have had Brother Aiken's presence among us.

That presence we have lost, but we have not lost him. His wise words of counsel, the results of his strict adherence to the path of duty, however thorny, and the memory of his brotherly love and charity will remain with us forever.

"The seasons come and the seasons go,
And the sun shines more than the storm can frown,
The white-winged ships flit to and fro,
But all the while our hearts beat low,
For the one good ship's gone down."

Bro. J. J. Woodman, Mich., member of the Executive Committee, said:

It was my good fortune to meet and make the acquaintance of Brother Aiken at the Eighth Annual Session of the National Grange at Charleston, South Carolina, in January, 1875. That acquaintance was renewed at subsequent sessions and ripened into intimate social and official relations which continued uninterruptedly until the eighteenth session, which he was prohibited from attending by sickness. Disease had laid its heavy hand upon him and made him a great sufferer until relieved by death. During these years all of our social and official relations were always characterized by that good understanding and fraternal spirit which should ever exist between Patrons; and I learned to admire him as a man and love him as a brother. He was a strong man! Strong in his convictions of right, prompt and earnest in the discharge of every duty, and firm in his faith in our Order.

His loss has created a vacancy in our ranks which cannot be filled. It would be a pleasant service to quote from his eloquent utterances and the language of his brilliant pen and rehearse his noble acts, if they were needed, as proof of his greatness and goodness as a man, and his devotion to the principles and purposes of our Order, but they are not. No words of mine can add to the good name and fair fame of Bro. Aiken. By his death our great brotherhood has lost one of its ablest advocates and defenders. His work is finished, and we are left with the sad reflection that for this life our relations are severed forever; and

"Around us each dissevered chain
In sparkling ruin lies,
And earthly hands can ne'er again,
Unite the broken ties."

Bro. J. H. Brigham, Ohio, said:

Worthy Master:

I indorse every word which has been uttered in com-

commendation of the life and character of our deceased brother, D. Wyatt Aiken, and will not attempt to repeat what has been so well said. I desire, however, to call attention to the fact that, although suffering the most excruciating pain, his thoughts still went out to the Order beloved so well, and more than one co-worker received from him words of counsel and cheer which were penned whilst his physical organization was suffering as few of us can understand. At the last session of this body a resolution of sympathy was adopted and forwarded to Bro. Aiken, which brightened for the time his life. All that family and friends could do to soothe his agony was done, but the time soon came when human help was impossible. I am sure that whatever doubts may arise in regard to religious theories and belief, all are glad that when the brink of the dark river was reached and no loving friend could go farther or tell how deep and cold were the waters our brother must pass through, that in that supreme moment he could lean upon the strong arm of one whom he had learned to love and trust, and of whom he was a faithful follower. I close with the hope that all of us may some day meet our brother in that home where no sickness, sorrow, pain or death "can ever come."

Brother W. R. Williams, N. C., said:

Worthy Master:

A great man has said "There is a time for all things." This occasion is one of sorrow. It is not so much that we sorrow for those who are gone, for this is a world of sorrow and uncertainties, and we can but think and believe that they have gained by their departure. But we sorrow most to think that we shall have their association, their kindness and fraternal friendship no more. We sometimes think it hardly tenable that we should sorrow when the old master calls to take one of his

children away across the dark river to the land where
 'the weary are at rest.'

"For death is the crown of life;
 Were death denied, to live would not be life.
 Were death denied even fools
 Would wish to die."

The same conditions which create life cause us to die, all regulated and directed by the same wise hand. It is said that some one dies every minute. From the prince in his parlor to the beggar in his hovel; from the infant of an hour to the centenarian, all are doomed to his icy touch.

"We know when moons shall wane,
 When summer birds from far shall cross the sea,
 When autumn's hues shall tinge the golden grain.
 But who shall teach us when to look for thee."

The two vacant chairs whom we now bless with our grief and drape with our sorrows, were from the good old Palmetto State. They sleep in that far away south land, in the bosom of the soil they loved so well, there to rest where the soft south wind stealing through the pines sweetly sings their requiem until "day shall break over the night of the grave."

He enters the home of loveliness, and, with his icy fingers, Death touches the rose on the cheek of beauty, and the mildew darkens the lips our love has pressed.

He touches the chord in harmony of song, and the voice of the minstrel is hushed forever, and his harp hangs upon the willows.

He shatters the arm of the warrior, and his shivered lance falls from his nerveless arm.

He enters the senate and the sanctuary, and the voice of the orator is silent, and altar and forum are draped in mourning.

In every age, in every clime, the earth is strewn with its victims and monumental with its trophies.

Brethren and sisters, is it not meet that we should seriously ask ourselves, who next? The command, "be ye ready" is meant for us all.

Bro. Mortimer Whitehead said:

Worthy Master:

I do not rise to attempt to add a single word to the beautiful tributes already made to the memory of our Brother Aiken, but to make a suggestion. We are taught in our Ritual that while we live we should erect our own monument. Bro. Aiken did erect an enduring monument and its epitaph is engraven in our hearts. We knew Bro. Aiken in New Jersey, he helped us in our earlier Grange organizations. And when, Worthy Master, by your direction that beautiful testimonial of his worth was sent out officially announcing his death, it was read in connection with memorial services in the Grange halls of our State, and I note that at the late meeting of the California State Grange, near the shores of the Pacific, that there also Patrons held a service in his memory, and so has it been all over our land where members of our Order dwell. The suggestion I am about to make is, I believe, made for the first time in the history of the world! It is *to erect a monument to a farmer!* Let the Patrons of *all our States*, of our whole land that he loved so well, each contribute a solid block of stone—emblem of the rock "Fidelity" upon which he ever stood—to build the base of this monument. On it, let us erect in enduring bronze the figure of our brother. Let us place it on the grounds of our Department in Washington,—the Department of Agriculture. Let it face the halls of Congress where for years he battled ever for our Order and the rights of the farmer, and having entered the fight, never looked backward. Let us inscribe on this monument the words of the leading paper of his State, that, after enumerating his many

grand qualities and his success as a soldier, as a citizen and as a statesman, said that he was best known as "An advanced farmer." In the capital city of our country have been erected imposing monuments to soldiers, to statesmen and to philanthropists. Let our Order erect a fitting monument to the "Advanced Farmer," and may it ever be to us and those who come after us an incentive to emulate his virtues and to follow his lead. Worthy Master, I therefore suggest that at some time during this session of the National Grange a suitable committee be appointed to consider this matter and to provide ways and means for effecting the work.

Resolutions were then unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Hymn,

"White Rose in Heaven."

Bro. W. A. Armstrong, N. Y., submitted the following:

George Dexter Hinckley, first Master of the New York State Grange, and during the period of his active service a most worthy and useful member of this body, went to his final rest soon after our annual session in 1886, and without doubt many members here assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of a departed brother had the first intimation of his demise in the feeling words of the Worthy Master, who sketched briefly the mortuary roll of the year in his opening address. Upon us devolves the sad duty of portraying more definitely the virtues that made the life of Brother Hinckley a joy and delight to his fellows. It is ten years since our most worthy brother left his seat in this body with a record upon which honor was emblazoned as the satisfactory reward of distinguished service. In this twenty-first annual session of the National Grange there are but few members who were

contemperaneous in service with our good Brother Hinckley, but in that small number there are none who did not regard him with affection because of his great worth, his modest deportment, his unyielding integrity and the inestimable service he gave in the formation period of our Order, when his safe counsel led to peace and the happy influences that attend harmonious effort directed to the welfare of society. Bro. Hinckley was a co-laborer with the early workers in our Order. Some of the most pleasing and instructive lessons in our ritualistic service are the product of his chaste thought. He was a conspicuous illustration of the proverb "An honest man is the noblest work of God." In all his relations he was pure, his life governed by conscience and philanthropic regard for his fellow men, to whom he was ever ready to minister in any way by which pleasure, happiness, and comfort could be promoted. In view of the virtues that in him had realization, it is meet that we record some tribute of our regard. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That to our brother, George Dexter Hinckley, gone from our ranks forever, a memorial page be given in the Journal of Proceedings, and that upon it be recorded suitable expressions regarding the character that gave him inestimable worth.

W. A. ARMSTRONG,
F. M. McDOWELL,
WM. SIMS,
M. WHITEHEAD,
H. H. WOODMAN,
Committee.

In moving the adoption of the above resolutions Bro. M. Whitehead said:

I had the pleasure of association with Bro. Hinckley in the National Grange for a number of years. We were specially drawn together for two reasons: First, when, in New Jersey, our first Grange was organized, of which my wife and myself were charter members, we

found that the nearest Grange to us was Fredonia Grange No. 1, of Chautauqua county, N. Y. They were our nearest neighbors, they close to the lakes, we near the ocean. The first official letter ever written from our Grange—Pioneer, No. 1, of New Jersey—was to Fredonia, No. 1, of New York. We asked advice and direction from our neighbors, and Bro. Hinckley gladly and willingly answered our calls. The second reason why I felt near to Bro. Hinckley was that his branch of rural life was the same as mine. He was a horticulturist. His business was among fruits, flowers and vines, and that he loved them is proven by many of his beautiful thoughts, preserved in our Ritual. Through nature he “looked up to nature’s God,” and he is gone, gone where the flowers never fade and the roses ever bloom.

Bro. F. M. McDowell, N. Y., Worthy Treasurer, said:

Worthy Master, Brothers and Sisters:

I met Brother Hinckley for the first time at the provisional organization of the New York State Grange at Syracuse in November, 1873, on which occasion I had the honor of presiding. He came there as Master of Fredonia Grange No. 1, that being the first Grange ever organized.

Such was the confidence of the brothers present in his sterling worth, integrity and business ability that he was elected as Master, and was afterwards reelected twice.

I subsequently visited him at his home in Fredonia, and I found there that he was held in the highest esteem by his neighbors and business associates. He had a kindly, genial nature, and made a favorable impression upon all those with whom he came in contact.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by a rising vote.

Hymn :

"Waiting at the portals."

Brother J. H. Brigham, Ohio, member of the Executive Committee, offered the following which were adopted by a unanimous affirmative vote:

Worthy Master :

The committee appointed to prepare resolutions upon the death of Brother W. H. Wilson, late Master of the State Grange of Florida, submit the following report:

We realize our utter inability to shield or rescue our beloved ones from that mysterious power which we call "death."

We can only pay our tribute of respect to their virtues and worth when living among us, and extend our fraternal sympathy to stricken loved ones left to fight life's battle alone, and in discharge of this said duty, we report the following resolutions, and ask their adoption:

Resolved, That in the death of our Worthy Brother W. H. Wilson, our Order has lost a faithful member and his family a kind husband and father.

Resolved, That the fraternal sympathy of this body be extended to his family and friends in Florida.

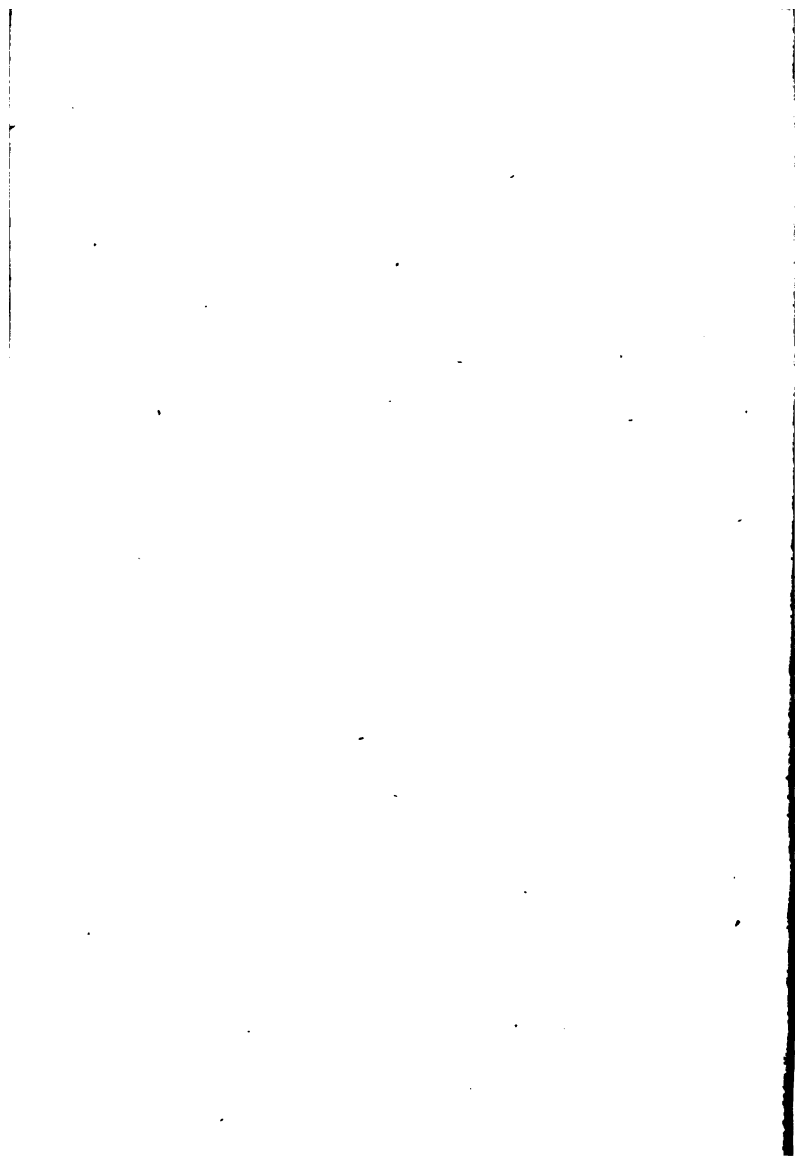
Resolved, That a page in the journal of proceedings be devoted to the memory of our brother, and the Secretary of the National Grange be instructed to furnish a copy of this report to the family of the deceased.

Benediction was pronounced by the Worthy Chaplain, Bro. A. J. Rose, Tex.

Hymn by the choir:

"Some sweet day bye and bye."

In respect to the memory of our departed Sister and Brothers, the Worthy Master declared the services closed.



In Memoriam.

D. Wyatt Aiken,

Past Master, State Grange,

of

South Carolina.

A perfect and upright man.

In Memoriam.

Mrs. Ella Mollie Lipscomb

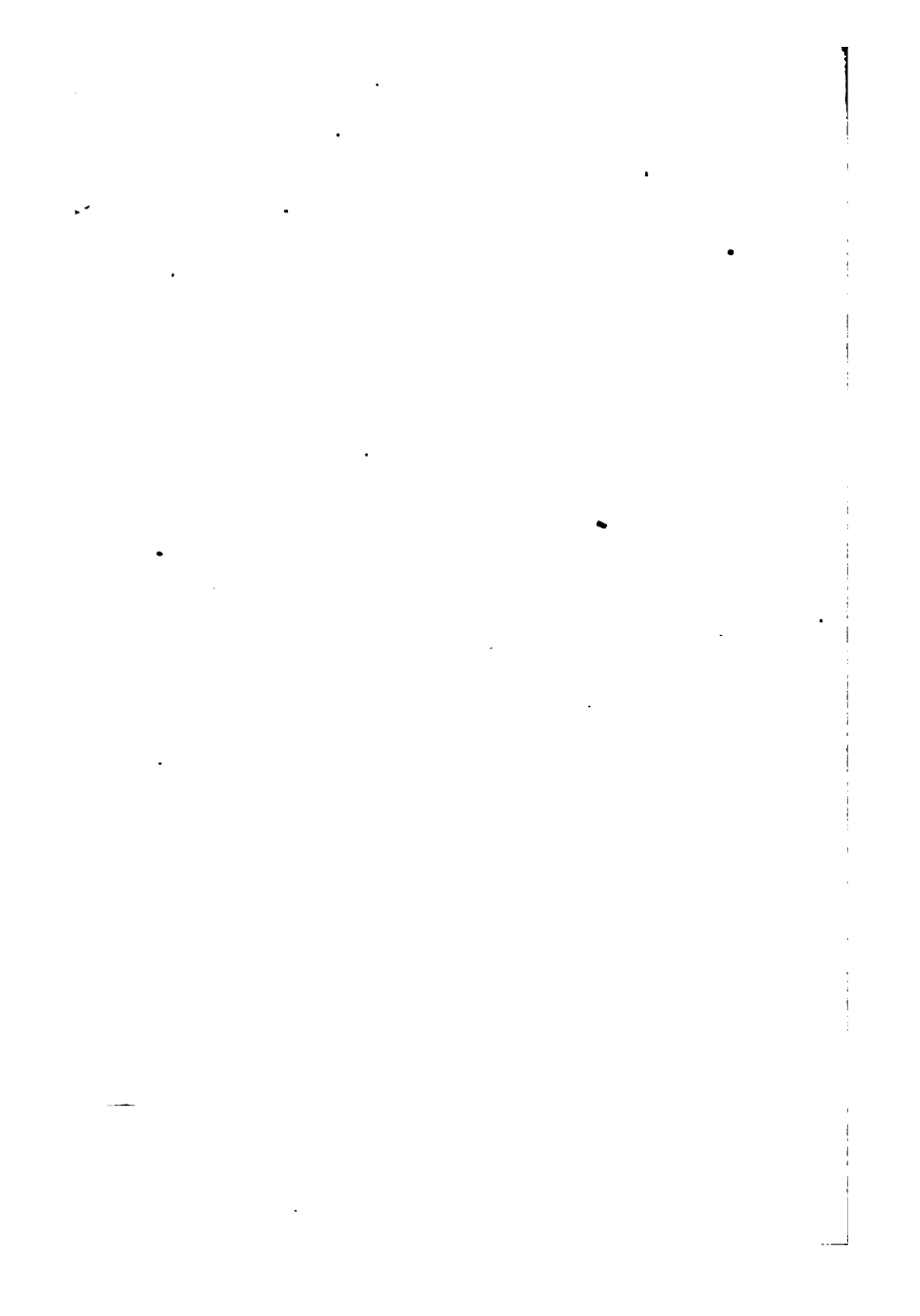
Wife of

James H. Lipscomb,

Master State Grange
of

South Carolina.

"Death lies on her, like an
Untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flower
Of all the field."

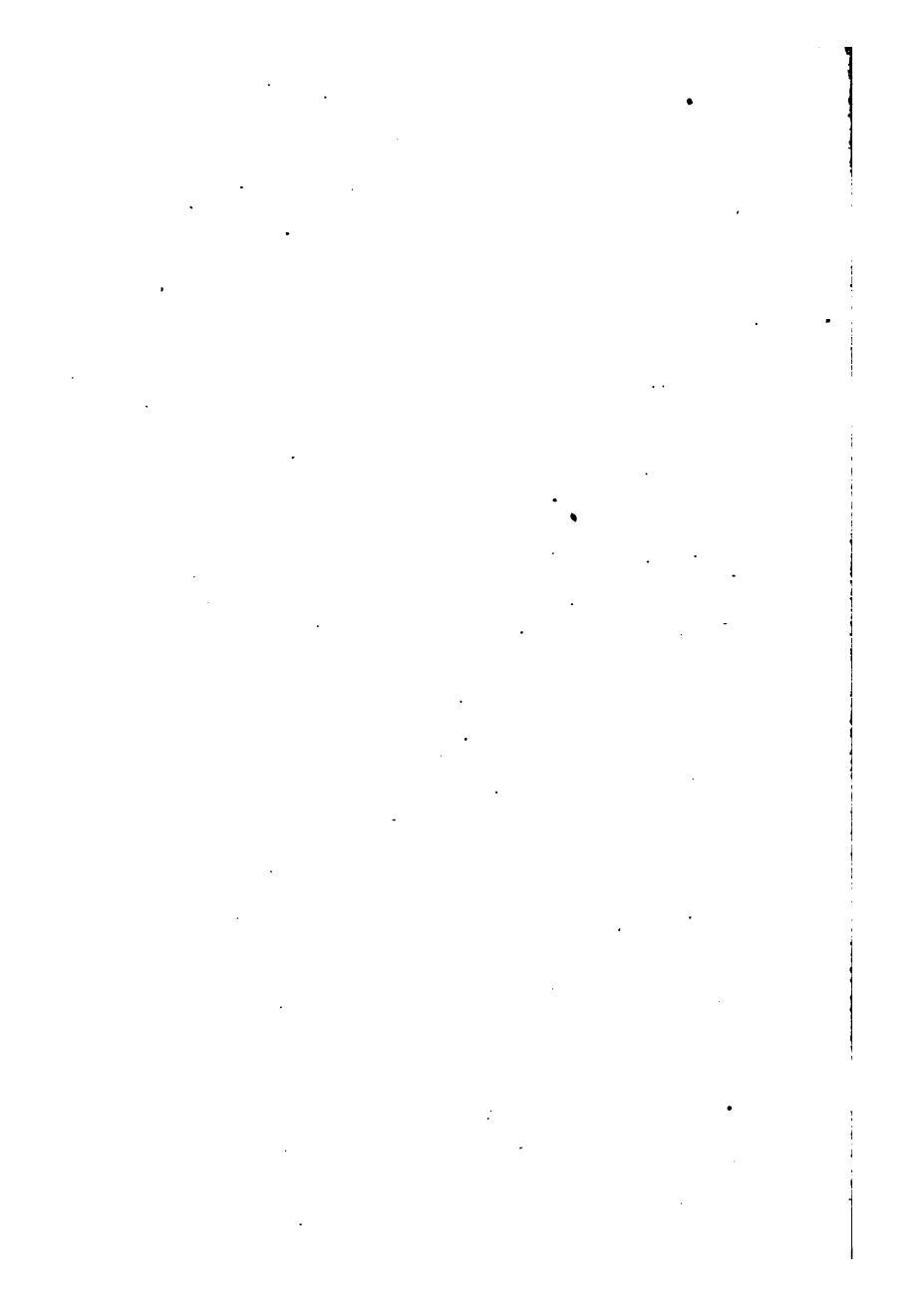


In Memoriam.

George Dexter Hinckley

Past Master,

State Grange of New York.

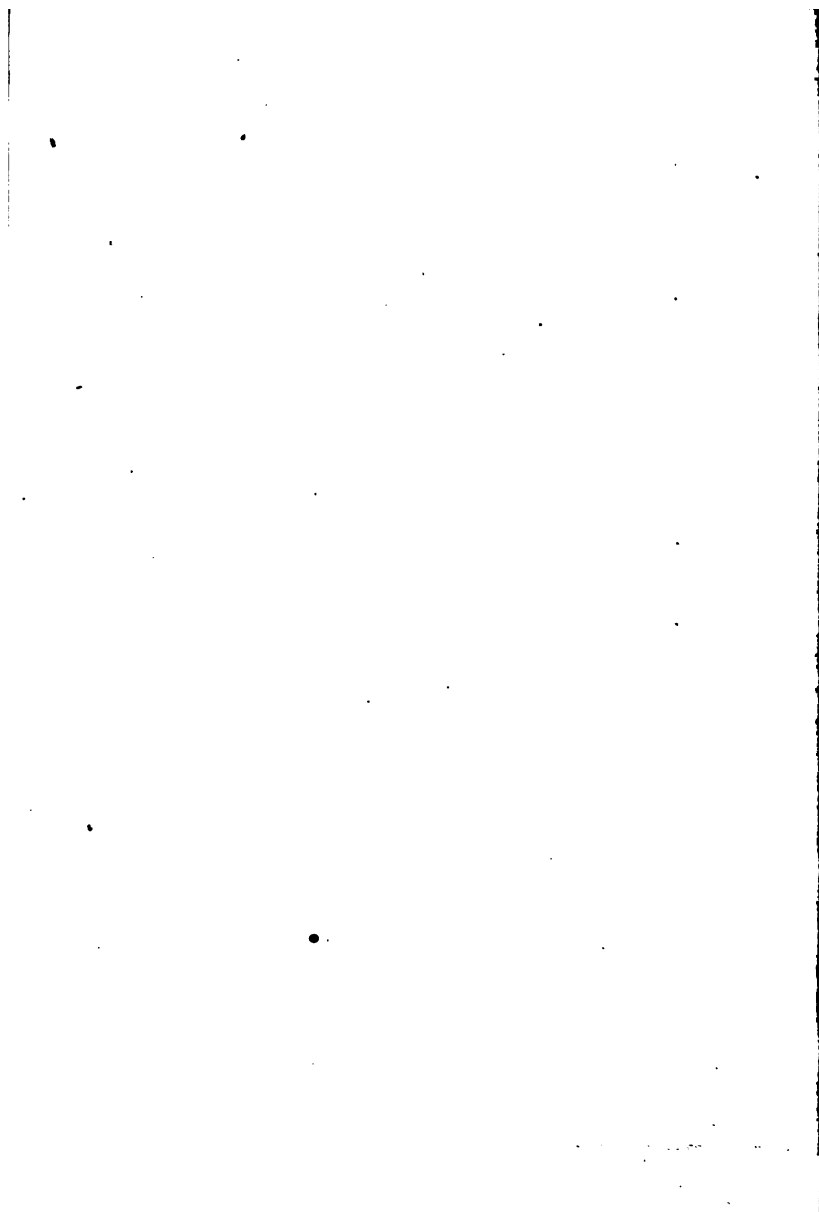


In Memoriam.

William H. Wilson,

Past Master,

State Grange of Florida.



PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SEVENTH DEGREE.

Lansing, Michigan, November 22, 1887.

In compliance with the call, the Assembly was opened in the Seventh Degree, there being present:

OFFICERS.

<i>High Priest (pro tem.)</i>	J. J. WOODMAN, Mich.
<i>Archon (pro tem.)</i>	PUT DARDEN, Miss.
<i>Annalist</i>	JOHN TRIMBLE, D. C.
<i>Treasurer</i>	F. M. McDOWELL, N. Y.
<i>Archevist (pro tem.)</i>	WM. SIMS, Kansas.
<i>Interpreter (pro tem.)</i>	J. H. BRIGHAM, Ohio.
<i>Hierophant (pro tem.)</i>	A. J. ROSE, Texas.

A ballot was taken on the candidates for the Degree and the following were declared elected by a unanimous vote:

Sallie J. Back.....	Indiana.
Oscar E. Hall.....	Nebraska.
Ella M. Hall.....	Nebraska.
Hiram Hawkins.....	Alabama.
A. N. Brown.....	Delaware.
Alice R. Brown.....	Delaware.
Emma S. Metcalf.....	New York.
Charles McDaniel.....	New Hampshire.
A. M. McDaniel.....	New Hampshire.
J. G. Peckham.....	Rhode Island.
Mary N. Peckham.....	Rhode Island.
W. L. Overhiser.....	California.
Catharine E. Overhiser.....	California.

D. N. Thompson.....	Missouri.
A. K. Thompson.....	Missouri.
Edward B. Beason.....	Indiana.
Ezra Quick.....	Indiana.

The assembly adjourned.

November 23, 1887.

The assembly met in accordance with the call. The following were unanimously elected the officers for the constitutional term:

<i>High Priest</i>	JAMES DRAPER, Mass.
<i>Archon</i>	PUT DARDEN, Miss.
<i>Annalist</i>	JOHN TRIMBLE, D. C.
<i>Treasurer</i>	F. M. MCDOWELL, N. Y.
<i>Archevist</i>	WM. SIMS, Kansas.
<i>Interpreter</i>	J. H. BRIGHAM, Ohio.
<i>Hierophant</i>	A. J. ROSE, Texas.

L. Rhone, Pa., moved that the Worthy High Priest be authorized to make full preparations for conferring the degree in full form at the next session of the National Grange.

* * * * *

No further business appearing the assembly was declared closed at 11:15 P. M. by Worthy High Priest Draper.

JOHN TRIMBLE, *Annalist*.

1887-8.

OFFICERS OF STATE GRANGES.

ALABAMA.

State Grange meets Tuesday after Second Monday in July.

Master.....Hiram Hawkins, Hawkinsville, P. O.
Lecturer.....A. Doughety, Cowarts, Henry Co.
Treasurer.....Miss Florence Gilmer, Selma, Dallas Co.
Secretary.....Miss Florence Gilmer, Selma, Dallas Co.

ARKANSAS.

Master.....
Lecturer.....
Treasurer.....
Secretary.....

CALIFORNIA.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in October.

Master.....W. L. Overhiser, Stockton, San Joaquin Co.
Lecturer.....Daniel Flint, Sacramento.
Treasurer.....I. C. Steele, Pescadero, San Mateo Co.
Secretary.....A. T. Dewey, 220 Market St., Sacramento.

COLORADO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in January.

Master.....Levi Booth, Box 2251, Denver, Arrapahoe Co.
Lecturer.....John Hipp, 83 Charles Blk., Denver.
Treasurer.....J. B. Dudley, Arvada, Jefferson Co.
Secretary.....R. A. Southworth, Box 2242, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in December.

Master.....J. H. Hale, South Glastonbury, Hartford Co.
 Lecturer.....J. B. Olcott, South Manchester.
 Treasurer.....T. S. Gold, West Cornwall.
 Secretary.....

DAKOTA.

Annexed to Minnesota.

DELAWARE.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....A. N. Brown, Wyoming, Kent Co.
 Lecturer.....John C. Higgins, Dela. City, N. C. Co.
 Treasurer.....Thomas H. Riffin, Laurel, Sussex Co.
 Secretary.....George A. Jones, Georgetown, Sussex Co.

GEORGIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....T. H. Kimbrough, Cataula, Harris Co.
 Lecturer.....J. D. Gunnels, Banksville, Banks Co.
 Treasurer.....
 Secretary.....E. Taylor, Pope's Ferry, Monroe Co.

ILLINOIS.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....E. A. Giller, White Hall, Greene Co.
 Lecturer.....Oliver Wilson, Clear Creek, Putnam Co.
 Treasurer.....George Ball, Girard, Macoupin Co.
 Secretary.....Thomas Keady, Dunlap, Persia Co.

INDIANA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....Milton Trusler, Bentley, Fayette Co.
 Lecturer.....Sallie J. Back, Warren, Huntington Co.
 Treasurer.....W. Messimore, Sidney, Kosciusko Co.
 Secretary.....J. Henry Walker, Adams, Decatur Co.

IOWA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....J. E. Blackford, Algona, Kossuth Co.
 Lecturer.....T. S. Cameron, Independence, Buchanan Co.
 Treasurer.....D. W. Jones, Manchester, Delaware Co.
 Secretary.....J. W. Murphy, Newton, Jasper Co.

KANSAS.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....William Sims, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Lecturer.....J. F. Willets, McLouth, Jefferson Co.
 Treasurer.....Thomas White, Topeka, Shawnee Co.
 Secretary.....George Black, Olathe, Johnson Co.

KENTUCKY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....J. D. Clardy, Newstead, Christian Co.
 Lecturer.....Jas. L. Neal, Harrodsburg.
 Treasurer.....J. M. Clark, Hopkinsville, Christian Co.
 Secretary.....John A. Browning, Church Hill.

LOUISIANA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master Acting...J. W. Odum, St. Maurice, Winn Co.
 Lecturer.....Dr. J. J. Alford, Sunny Hill, Tangipahoa Co.
 Treasurer.....P. E. Grisham, Gaar's Mills, Winn Co.
 Secretary.....H. W. L. Lewis, Osyka, Pike Co., Miss.

MAINE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....Frederick Robie, Gorham, Cumberland Co.
 Lecturer.....D. H. Thing, West Mt Vernon.
 Treasurer.....S. S. Smith, Norway, Oxford Co.
 Secretary.....F. A. Allen, East Auburn, Androscoggin Co.

MARYLAND.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....H. M. Murray, West River, Anne Arundel Co.
 Lecturer.....Dr. Thomas Welsh, Rutland, Anne Arundel Co.
 Treasurer.....Asa M. Stabler, Spencerville, Montgomery Co.
 Secretary.....Wm. B. Sands, 128 W. Baltimore St., Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master.....James Draper, Worcester, Worcester Co.
 Lecturer.....P. M. Harwood, Barre, Worcester Co.
 Treasurer.....J. T. Ellsworth, Barre, Worcester Co.
 Secretary.....A. A. Brigham, Marlborough, Middlesex Co.

MICHIGAN.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master C. G. Luce, Lansing.
 Lecturer Jason Woodman, Paw Paw.
 Treasurer E. A. Strong, Vicksburg.
 Secretary J. T. Cobb, Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo County.

MINNESOTA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday after 4th day of December

Master W. S. Chowen, Chowen, Hennepin Co.
 Lecturer A. H. Halloway, Sabine, Clay Co.
 Treasurer Mrs. Sarah Baird, Edina Mills.
 Secretary H. R. Adams, Minneapolis, Hennepin Co.

MISSISSIPPI.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master Put Darden, Fayette, Jefferson Co.
 Lecturer S. L. Wilson, Okolona.
 Treasurer Mrs. Joe Bailey, Conehatta, Newton Co.
 Secretary Mrs. Helen A. Aby, Carlisle, Claiborne Co.

MISSOURI.

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in October.

Master D. N. Thompson, Butler, Bates Co.
 Lecturer G. B. DeBenardi, Dresden, Pettis Co.
 Treasurer J. C. Evans, Harlem, Clay Co.
 Secretary Ava E. Page, Appleton City, St. Clair Co.

NEBRASKA.

Master O. E. Hall, Pawnee City, Pawnee Co.
 Lecturer M. W. Kedey, Williamsburg, Phelps Co.
 Treasurer N. Dutcher, Indianola, Red Willow Co.
 Secretary L. C. Root, Indianola, Red Willow Co.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

State Grange meets Third Tuesday in December.

Master Charles McDaniel, Springfield, Union Co.
 Lecturer John D. Lyman, Exeter, Rockingham Co.
 Treasurer Jonathan M. Taylor, Sanborton, Belknap Co.
 Secretary N. J. Bachelder, East Andover, Merrimack Co.

NEW JERSEY.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in December.

Master.....Richman Coles, Woodstown, Salem Co.
 Lecturer.....Mort. Whitehead, Middlebush, Middlesex Co.
 Treasurer.....C. A. Rulon, Sweedesborough, Gloucester Co.
 Secretary.....M. D. Dickinson, Woodstown, Salem Co.

NEW YORK.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in January.

Master.....W. A. Armstrong, Elmira, Chemung Co.
 Lecturer.....J. B. Whiting, Farmer Village, Seneca Co.
 Treasurer.....Aaron Hedden, Ithaca, Tomkins Co.
 Secretary.....H. H. Goff, Spencerport, Monroe Co.

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....W. R. Williams, Falkland, Pitt Co.
 Lecturer.....Dr. J. W. Sessoms, Bethlehem, Hurtford Co.
 Treasurer.....W. H. Powell, Battleborough, Edgecombe Co.
 Secretary.....H. T. J. Ludwig, Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co.

OHIO.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....J. H. Brigham, Delta, Fulton Co.
 Lecturer.....E. C. Ellis, Glendale, Hamilton Co.
 Treasurer.....Henry Talcott, Jefferson, Ashtabula Co.
 Secretary.....T. R. Smith, Delaware, Delaware Co.

OREGON—including WASHINGTON and IDAHO TERRITORIES.

State Grange meets Fourth Tuesday in May.

Master.....R. P. Boise, Salem, Marion Co.
 Lecturer.....H. E. Hayes, Stafford, Clackamas Co.
 Treasurer.....E. Strong, Salem, Marion Co.
 Secretary.....Mrs. M. J. Train, Albany, Linn Co.

PENNSYLVANIA.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....L. Rhone, Centre Hall, Centre Co.
 Lecturer.....Gerard C. Brown, Yorkana, York Co.
 Treasurer.....Wm. Yocum, Douglassville, Berks Co.
 Secretary.....R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg, Cumberland Co.

RHODE ISLAND.

Master.....J. G. Peckham, Kingston, Washington Co.
 Overseer.....Charles O. Flagg, Abbott Run, Providence Co.
 Lecturer.....A. W. Brown, West Kingston, Washington Co.
 Secretary.....Nath. T. Reynolds, East Greenwich, Wash-
 ington Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

State Grange meets First Tuesday in February.

Master.....Jas. N. Lipscomb, Columbia, Richland Co.
 Lecturer.....S. R. Adams, Camden, Kershaw Co.
 Treasurer.....A. M. Aiken, Cokesbury, Abbeville, Co.
 Secretary.....T. W. Holloway, Pomaria, Newberry Co.

TENNESSEE.

State Grange meets Third Wednesday in August.

Master.....W. H. Nelson, White Haven, Shelby Co.
 Lecturer.....B. M. Tillman, Henderson, Chester Co.
 Treasurer.....H. H. Lovelace, Como, Henry Co.
 Secretary.....S. M. Wilson, Tennessee Ridge, Houston Co.

TEXAS—INCLUDING INDIAN TERRITORY.

State Grange meets Second Tuesday in August.

Master.....A. J. Rose, Salado, Bell Co.
 Lecturer.....Amos Buchanan, Bryan, Brazos Co.
 Treasurer.....J. R. Henry, Mexia, Limestone Co.
 Secretary.....Joseph Cater, Temple, Bell Co.

VERMONT.

State Grange meets Second Wednesday in December.

Master.....Alpha Messer, Rochester, Windsor Co.
 Lecturer.....Lorenzo Howard, Ludlow, Windsor Co.
 Treasurer.....C. J. Bell, East Hardwick, Caledonia Co.
 Secretary.....L. A. Flint, Montpelier, Washington Co.

VIRGINIA.

*State Grange meets Tuesday following Second Monday in
 December.*

Master.....X. X. Chartters, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania
 Co.
 Lecturer.....J. L. Shelton, Marmora, Dinwiddie Co.
 Treasurer.....J. R. Alrich, Alrich Crossing.
 Secretary.....Thos. S. Stadden, Wadesville.

WEST VIRGINIA.

State Grange meets Fourth Wednesday in November.

Master.....Jas. E. Hall, Philippi, Barbour Co.
 Lecturer.....J. P. Pickens, New Haven, Mason Co.
 Treasurer.....C. H. Knott, Shepardstown, Jefferson Co.
 Secretary.....Wm. Haynes, Alderson, Monroe Co.

WISCONSIN.

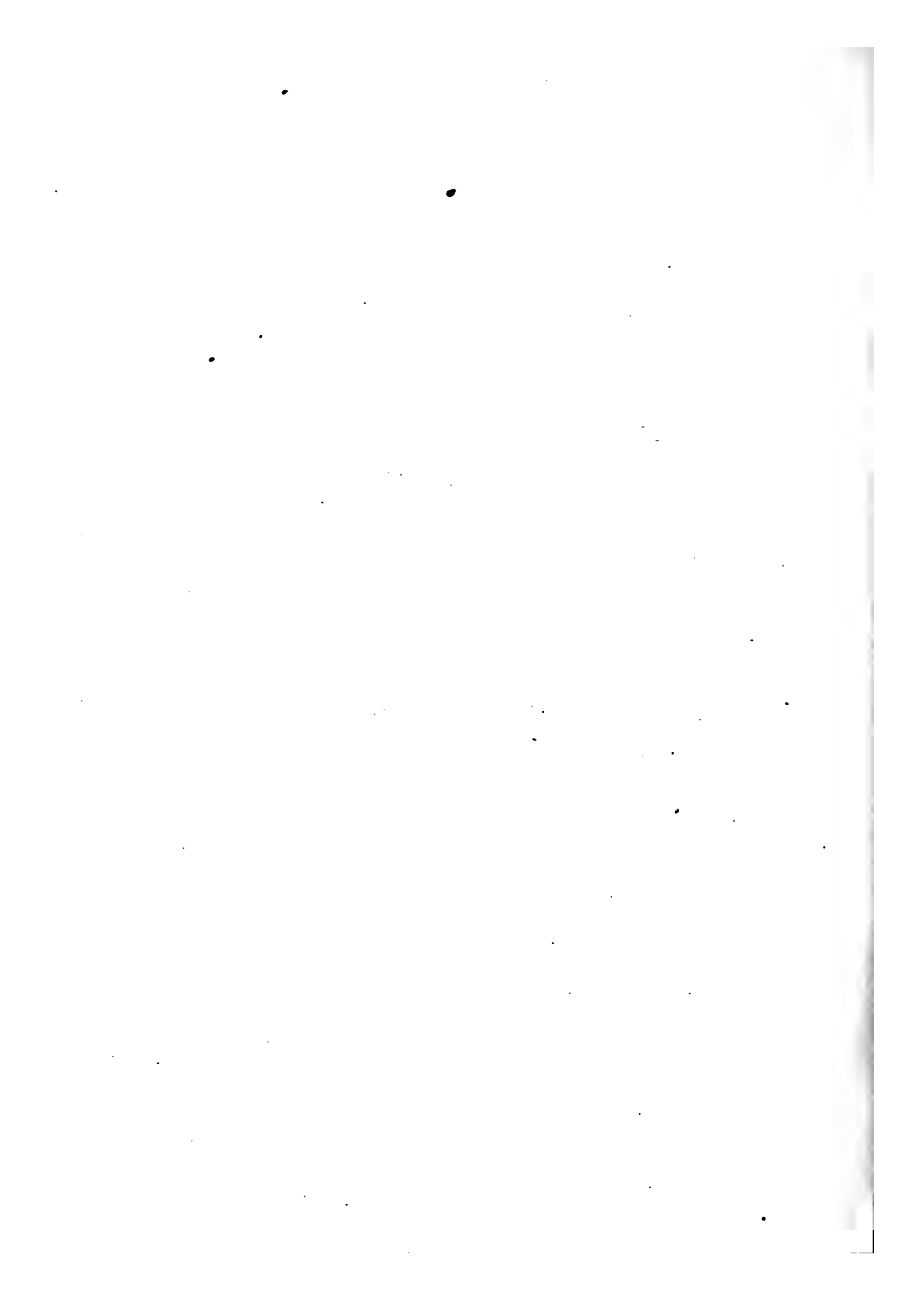
State Grange meets Second Tuesday in December.

Master.....S. C. Carr, Milton Junction, Rock Co.
 Lecturer.....
 Treasurer.....Cassie M. Huxley, Neenah, Winnebago Co.
 Secretary.....H. E. Huxley, Neenah, Winnebago Co.

CANADA.

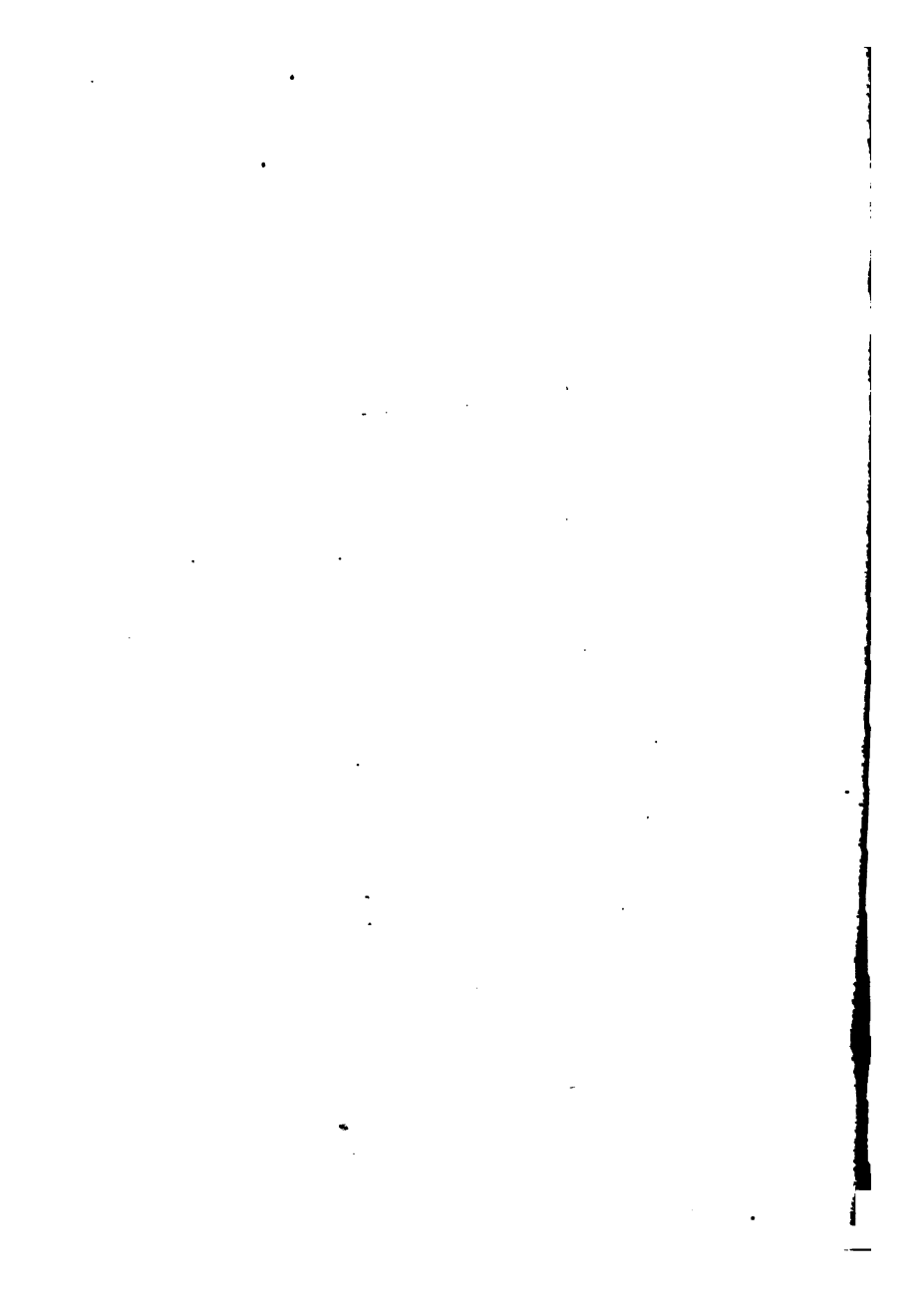
DOMINION GRANGE.

Master.....Robert Wilkie, Blenheim, Ontario.
 Secretary.....Henry Glendenning, Manilla, Ontario.



ERRATA.

- Page 2. For "L. C. Carr" read "S. C. Carr."
- Page 19. In line 18 from top, for "meloncholy" read "melancholy."
- Page 24. Bottom of page, for "Ill." read "Iowa."
- Page 27. In line 10 from top, for "Ind." read "Md." In line 16 from bottom, for "resolution" read "resolutions."
- Page 36. In line 6 from bottom, for "Resold" read "Resolved."
- Page 53. In line 13 from top, for "J. M. Lipscomb" read "J. N. Lipscomb."
- Page 60. In line 9 from top, for "te" read "to."
- Page 63. In line 7 from top, for "expense" read "expenses."
- Page 64. In line 17 from top, between the words "each" and "the" insert the word "of."
- Page 65. In top line, for "thereto" read "therewith."
- Page 66. In top line, for "other" read "others." In line 7 from bottom, for "effectually" read "essentially."
- Page 74. In line 16 from bottom, for "tc" read "to."
- Page 112. In line 9 from bottom, for "Secretary's" read "Lecturer's."
- Page 123. In line 4 from bottom, for "fillers" read "filters."
- Page 128. In line 14 from top, for "Trumble" read "Trimble." At bottom of page, for "R. M. Mundy" read "R. McMurdy."
- Page 134. In line 7 from top and line 11 from bottom, for "N. M. Murray" read "H. M. Murray."
- Page 135. In line 4 from top, for "N. M. Murray" read "H. M. Murray."
- Page 139. In line 14 from bottom, for "waster" read "master."
- Page 171. In line 18 from bottom for "L. C. Carr" read "S. C. Carr."
- Page 194. In line 3 from top, for "our" read "and."



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